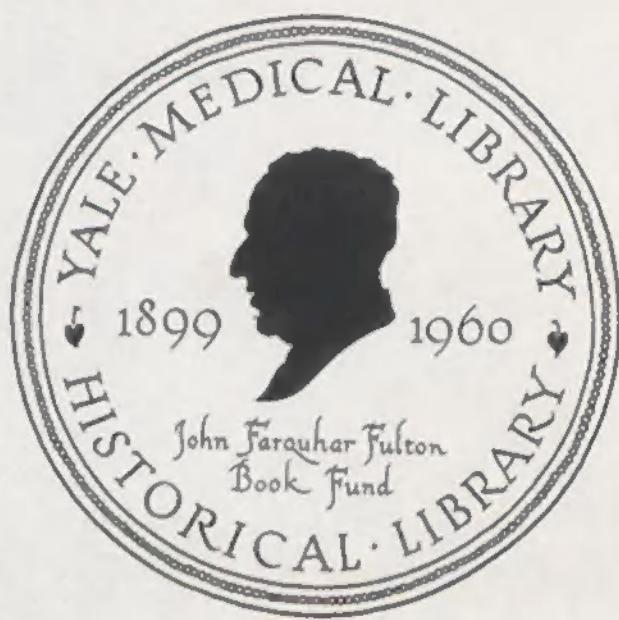
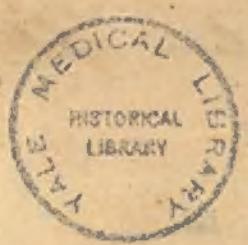


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Notes taken from lectures delivered by  
Doctor Nathan Smith in the winter of 1819/20

Lecture 1<sup>st</sup> by Nathan Smith M.D. & C. M. A. and

Medicine is the art of preventing and curing diseases  
This science has gained the talents of some of all nations  
The first we have of it is that it was studied  
by the priests. The jesuits described the cure of  
intermittants by the use of cinchona on the jesuits  
back and it is from that sect that it derives its  
name. The first certain accounts that we have are  
from Hippocrates. It must be doubted whether all  
the books attributed to Hippocrates are his. In his  
works acute diseases are described with great accuracy  
No author since his time has been more correct than  
he was in the description of diseases. The reason of  
this is that the facts come within his observation  
and he was as accurate an observer as any that  
have written since his time. Men can reason  
only from what they know and he was destitute  
of much of the knowledge we possess. He had  
but an imperfect knowledge of botany, physiology  
Galen was the next author of eminence who  
wrote upon this subject and he reported many

of the principles of Hippocrates. He wrote many books, and his system prevailed and was considered as canonical until the time of Boenhave. The first author that opposed Galen was Paracelsus. Galen was almost destitute of anatomical and physiological knowledge and therefore had many errors. The circulation of the blood was discovered by Harvey. As an instance of the great power of prejudice it is stated that no physician above forty years of age believed the discovery. The discovery of the circulation of the blood did not immediately improve the practice of physic so much as might have been expected. Many errors remained until the time of Cullen which were corrected by him. Cullen showed that a disorderly state of the fluids was not the only cause of disease. The fate of Cullens writings has been singular. He affected a greater change in the practice of physic than any other writer since Hippocrates. Brown was contemporary with Cullen. Brown's theory was very imperfect though he made great improvements. We seem to have arrived at length to a proper standard as it respects the influence of writers. There is not an author whose principles are implicitly followed. It will be proper to mention some of the objects of this school. It is not to make new theories, but to teach the prevention and

cure of diseases. It is the duty of physicians to introduce facts and not theories. By facts we are to understand something that may be presented to the senses in such a manner that we cannot be deceived respecting it. Theory implies supposition, and there is scarce a fact in medicine that has not explained in different ways, that has had much attention paid to it. The sources of pulse theory are from analogy. It has been attempted to explain functions of the body upon mechanical and chemical principles but neither of these are practicable. I would not however disown all analogical reasoning, it sometimes leads to the discovery of many important improvements. I will attempt to give a knowledge of the facts relative to health and diseases. Anatomy, physiolog, and facts are indispensible. To acquire a knowledge of all the known facts is not an easy task. The man who ~~has~~ <sup>is</sup> the greatest number of facts will be the best physician.

Lecture 2<sup>nd</sup> by Doctor Smith Nov<sup>6</sup> 1819

Disease is that state of the system in which some of the functions are not performed, or if they are it is imperfectly. Diseases have some analogy, as to the particular part of the system affected, and therefore physicians from the earliest ages have arranged diseases under certain classes according to their nature, or as they affect different parts of the system, but some modern physicians have discarded nosological arrangement altogether, attending merely to the present symptoms of the disease, without any regard as to the name. I am led to suppose that if physicians were guided altogether by this rule, their practice would be different altogether from what it would be, if they knew the name and nature of the disease. Reflecting upon the causes and nature of diseases I was led about 14 years ago to arrange diseases according as they affect the different functions of the body, in the irregularity of the performance of which diseases depends consists. About three years ago I published the principles of this arrangement in my notes upon Wilson on febrile diseases, Doctor Good of Edinburgh in a splendid work upon nosology has since published the same principles and Doctor Chapman of Philadelphia whether led

by his own reasoning on the subject or from some other cause he has adopted, the same arrangement in his lectures. Pursuing this plan I shall class diseases according as they affect 1<sup>st</sup> the organs of the animal functions, consisting of the brain spinal marrow nerves organs of sensation and locomotion 2<sup>nd</sup> the sanguiferous system i.e. the heart arteries and veins 3<sup>rd</sup> the respiratory organs 4<sup>th</sup> the organs of digestion, (the alimentary canal &c.) 5<sup>th</sup> the absorbent system 6<sup>th</sup> the organs of reproduction & 7<sup>th</sup> the urinary organs. Some class diseases as they affect the ~~absorbent~~ secretory organs and the bone but is a very difficult matter to discriminate their diseases as some of their functions may be disordered and without the whole, It is evident that the functions are performed by particular parts of the system and that diseases vary, according as they attack these particular parts, as the nerves bloodvessels &c. and that these may be affected primarily without the other parts of the system. Besides the above division of diseases, they have been divided into general and local, I consider a general disease, that in which every part of either of the functions is universally diseased, thus a disease which affects every part of the nervous system is universally diffused through the body and may therefore be termed generally but

a disease which affects a particular part of any of the functions as for instance a paralysis of the optic nerve or any other nerve I consider as local. Disease action of any organ may change the office of the organ without altering its structure, but the disease action kept up for any considerable time has a tendency to change its structure. Some diseases arise from known causes as contagion and miasma - ta, others from unknown as epidemics &c. Some diseases will continue until they wear themselves out, others till they produce death unless interrupted by the interference of art. I shall first consider diseases of the nervous system which may be called the organs of animal life, animal life differs from organic in that it is in a great measure acquire and admits of cultivation thus the intellectual faculties may be improved and the senses admit of very great improvement which is illustrated by the infant who can see an object that is placed before his eyes but is unable so to direct his visual organs as to find it if it is once removed from the sphere of vision, the infant can undoubtedly hear sounds but is incapable of judging of their directions or distance, this is gained by habit All the functions of nervous system like that of the sanguiferous are performed by their eptomenites

Lecture 3<sup>rd</sup> del'd by Doct: Smith Nov 2<sup>nd</sup> 1819

Ever since the earliest ages the brain has been considered as the seat of the mind and that impressions made on different <sup>parts of the body</sup> are in some way communicated to the brain. There are two different ways in which it has been attempted to demonstrate the manner in which impressions made on different parts of the body are communicated to the brain and that in its turn exerts its influence upon the various parts of the body. In the first place they supposed the nerves to be inelastic tubes arising from the brain and spinal marrow, containing some subtle or inelastic fluid (This theory may be demonstrated by filling an inelastic tube with some inelastic fluid say for instance with water, which is nearly inelastic and then by making an impulse at one end, you will perceive it at the other) this fluid was supposed to pervade every part of the nervous system by the undulations of which impressions were communicated to the brain and also from that back to the various parts of the body, Some supposed the fluid they contained similar to the electric fluid and transmitted from the brain in the same manner as the electric fluid is from the electric machine

The other theory was that the nerves acted like the  
horns of musical instrument communicating their  
impressions by oscillation or vibration  
After galvanism was discovered some endeavours  
to explain the nerves influence by galvanism  
It is conceived at present that it is entirely un-  
known in what manner the nerves do transmit  
sensation to the different parts of the body

The nervous system is liable to only two kinds  
of diseases, one consists in the loss of its functions,  
the other in the irregular performance of their  
several functions. The first of these we see illus-  
trated in idiocy which consists in a loss of its func-  
tions, the other in insanity, which consists in  
an irregular performance of the functions  
of the nervous system, this is also the case  
likewise with convulsions on one hand we  
have ~~and~~ <sup>and partly</sup> apoplexy on the other Apoplexy is the same  
to the whole system as pain is to any particular part,  
apoplexy has been divided into two kinds, the san-  
guinous and serous, it is produced by various causes as  
drunkenness, wounds on the head, but not so ~~so~~ quickly from  
this cause as from others, also cardiac and gout, likewise  
by eating a full meal of victuals, more frequently, it  
comes on immediately after dinner. As to the imme-  
diately cause of Apoplexy, it has been attributed to com-  
pression, but this I think is not frequently the case

I would not have you think from this that I mean that compression will not produce apoplexy; I think the most frequent cause of it is a want of the blood being carbonized. It was produced by an officer in a company of soldiers by binding a cloth or something else tight about their necks in order to make them look up bold and have red faces, the event was that it prevented a proper circulation of the blood and therefore its becoming carbonized, and a great number of the soldiers die of apoplexy. All ages are liable to apoplexy but the aged more than the young, also short naked people and those who apply themselves to much study. It is not unfrequent that people of all ages die suddenly from a fit of apoplexy, not knowing any cause whatever. It is easy to mention the remedies that are proper in apoplexy, in the sanguineous, copious bleeding has recommended, also blisters to the head especially in the serous but I have never derived much benefit from them, they may be put on the back of the neck or ankles, I think that more benefit may be derived from the tincture of antimonials in alcohol or turpentine applied as a wash to the different parts of the body; Oroseum unctus (I do not know but tincture is as good as any) and catharticks especially when produced from over

charging, the stomach. I do not know of any medicines that act immediately upon the nerves, but from the peculiar benefit derived from nervonina in palsey, I should think proper to try it in apoplexy, as there is an evident analogy in the two diseases.

Lecture 4th by Dr. Smith. No. 3<sup>rd</sup>

The next disease which I shall consider is palsey, which consists in a loss of sense and motion in a particular part of the body. In palsey, there appears to be some obstruction in the course of the nerves that go to the part affected so that they do not exert their influence upon the paralytic part. Palsey may be divided into two kinds, in one it is evidently mechanical in the other we can't tell what the cause is as no obstruction can be perceived in the course of the nerves. Palsey affects different parts sometimes it affects only one nerve as in gutta serena &c. Sometimes the nerves of one limb. Sometimes one half of the body, as in hemiplegia. Sometimes the lower limbs are affected as in paraplegia. A coachman was driving a coach with his left hand and immediately the reins fell from his hand. He endeavoured to recover them a number of times before he was that it was

beyound his power. In this case it appears there will not be any compression in the course of the nerves that go to the arm as it appears that it could not take place so immediately without any external cause. I have seen one case and heard of a number of others where the paralytic affection began at the extremities of the nerves in the fingers and toes and gradually proceeded up the limbs and finally over the whole body and terminated in death. (I never heard of a case of this kind being cured) Sometimes the nerves of one side of the face are affected, in this case the mouth is always drawn to the opposite side, the muscles of the affected side losing their power of contraction are not able to balance those of the opposite side, this sometimes happens in young children and I think more frequent than in old people I have frequently seen it in both for this kind of palsy, I know of no cure it is probably owing to a stoppage of the foramina which transmit the nerves that go to the paralysed side of the face As to the remedies proper in palsy, where the cause is evidently mechanical as in paralysis from a diseased vertebra or fracture of the cranium &c. the mechanical obstruction should if possible be removed and the paralytic part will most commonly gradually recover its sensibility and motion. In palsy where it appears there is no mechanical obstruction, there have been recommended a large

number of stimulant medicines for a long time such as  
strong Capsicum &c. administered both internally and  
externally also blisters and rectifacents applied to  
the parts affected long continued friction is of great  
benefit. Bleeding and catharticks are sometimes use-  
ful. With the above remedies patients have sometimes  
recovered from the palsy but it they nearly as often  
without the aid of but a few medicines Of late  
the nux vomica has become much celebrated in  
palsy I have tried it in a number of cases where  
it was of evident benefit I have commonly given  
it in the form of pills containing two grains  
each I commonly begin with one pill and increase  
every day till I get to six pills a day which  
will commonly be sufficient if it has the desired  
effect This is as convenient way of giving it as any  
The best way to powder the nuts is to put them into  
a vice and file them with a sharp file, as it is almost  
impossible to pulverise it <sup>terram mortar</sup> When  
I was called to the patient where the palsy began  
in the fingers and toes I did not know of this  
remedy and can't tell what effect it would  
have in similar cases When merely one nerve is  
affected I should not think it best to use it, although  
it has been supposed to act specifically upon the  
nerve affected.

Lecture 9<sup>th</sup> by Dr. Smith Nov 4

The next disease that I shall consider is Epilepsy. Epilepsy consists in the sudden loss of sense accompanied with various convulsive motions of the body. Epilepsy has various causes, sometimes it is produced by sympathy from seeing others in epileptic fits. Sometimes it is produced by nervous or acrid matter in the alimentary canal. In young infants it is frequently produced by the excrements of the mucous, also difficult dentition. In prescribing for epilepsy we should have in mind the cause of the disease. In infants if it arises from acidity in the alimentary canal it must be removed. For this purpose a gentle purgative is the best remedy that can be given as emetics are not proper for very young children. If it arises from difficult dentition the gums must be cut. Tonics have been recommended in epilepsy; I consider tonics especially iron the best remedies for children, I commonly give the Elix. Venae in Elixer pro. To adults I have given Nitras Argentei in doses from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to a grain. Oculite of lead sulphur zinci  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain zinci sulphur ammonium and others have been given with success. Opium has been given to suspend the fits which follow each other in quick succession till other medicines may be administered. There is another medicine

which has proved very successful in this disease & perhaps more so than any other, which is stramonium it may be given either in tincture infusion powder or in the seeds. We ought to administer it at first in small doses and gradually increase until a proper dose is found as we cannot always tell the proper quantity to be given at first. The signs of a full dose are enlargement of the pupils of the eyes some blindness and other consequences of nervousness. A long continuation of the use of stramonium will sometimes produce permanent blindness, to prevent which it is better after after using it some days to omit it for a short time and then commence with it again. Camphor as it contains some narcotic principle has been given in epilepsy, also the footed guns but they have been found not very useful. Oil of turpentine has <sup>also</sup> been used.

Chorea Sanctae Vitæ consists in an irregular and uncontrollable action of particular muscles which in the beginning of the disease only happens when the patient attempts to move, but in the advanced stages of the disease he is frequently unable to remain motionless but is convulsed even when he does not attempt any motion. Among other causes of chorea it has been produced by sympathy

and therefore when one child of a family is affected  
we ought to be then that others do not take the  
disease by sympathy. Bleeding although formerly pre-  
ferred in this disease is not of much service. Tungatives  
ought to be given merely to keep the bowels open  
The cold bath combined with opium when it can be  
used with safety is the best remedy in this disease.  
I cured one patient in this manner. I gave him half a grain  
of opium and half an hour later placed him upon a straw  
mattress and dashed cold water upon him. This was repeated  
twice a day, for two weeks. The next case where I tried it  
was a young girl but she was so much frightened that  
it did more harm than good, but when it can be used  
with safety it is undoubtedly the best remedy that  
can be used. Elixer pro sanguine with no venars is  
an excellent remedy in this disease. Stramonium  
has likewise been found useful in this disease.  
There is another disease commonly called among the  
new women to which some women are subject called hysterics  
or hysteric fits. They are produced sometimes by a  
disappointment sometimes by a fit of madness, it  
is accompanied with various motions of the body  
crying, laughing, &c. They commonly complain of  
distress at the stomach accompanied with a sense  
of shaking. This kind of fits are not so common as  
they used to be the only reason of which that  
I know is because they are not so fashionable —

Bleeding has been used also catharticks. The best remedie  
I have found is the patient gums on something, they  
don't like to takes a severe whipping, sometimes answer  
verry well. I commonly give a <sup>table</sup> spoon full of molasses  
made thick with assafoetida and give directions to the  
nurse in hearing of the patient to repeat it if she  
has any more fits. I was once sent to visit a female in  
this kind of fits by the Selects men. As soon as I went  
into the room she laid hold of me, just she soon fell to  
the floor and as she fell one leg was left bare. I had  
a small stick under my with which I gave her leg  
a few smart strokes upon which she got up and had  
no more fits until she went into another town  
where she tormented them with her fits for a long  
time. In fact it is not so much us to do any thing  
with them, if you find them on the bed or on the  
floor or where ever else see them hit them for  
if you endeavour to hold or resist them they will  
not the nurse, the room ought to be clear'd of every  
thing with which they can hurt themselves and  
let them entirely alone in fact if I am calle to  
to a female that I know has got the hysterick  
I never go

Lecture 6<sup>th</sup> by Dr. Smith Nov 6<sup>th</sup> 1819

There are two kinds of disease that I did not mention in my last lecture. I have seen several cases of spasmodic affection of the calf of the leg. They are commonly taken when they are making some exertion, the first sensation that is first produced is as if struck with a stroke which is followed by some swelling and erythema. This is not the consequence of the exertion but of the spasm. It is in this way that the land-walkers has been reported and not from exertion as has been supposed. I have seen one case of chronic spasm from epilepsy of the suspensory muscle. The proper remedies are to keep the leg on limb warm apply friction and a bandage moderately tight.

Tetanus. This does not affect the brain in the first stage, there is two kinds of tetanus one arising spontaneously the other from wounds. The first kind is peculiar to hot climates, especially in children. I have never seen a case of spontaneous tetanus.

Tetanus is supposed to arise from wounds of tendon or nerves I saw three cases in vermont one from a nail on the heel the other from a stab in the ball of the great toe. Wounds from which tetanus arises are never painful neither do they inflame or heal. Tetanus commences with stiffness in the muscles and rigidity of the muscles and sense of weariness. Commonly the muscles about the neck and lower jaw are primarily

affection? There is a sensation, <sup>which</sup> most commonly takes place between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> day, bordering on pain at the middle of the sternum. Tetanus first affects first the voluntary, next the mixed, and then the involuntary muscles. I have seen one case where the muscles did not relax after death. All the cases that I have seen more of that kind where the body was bent backwards the patients retain their senses commonly till the last. There are a great many remedies for tetanus. Opium has been recommended as an antispasmodic and narcotic in large doses, also Camphor but it of but very little use, likewise Alkohol Wine Balsm warm and cold bath, mercury, and antimony, Fowlers solution has lately been tried in doses of 10 drops combined with 10 drops of Laudanum. There is one medicine that I should like to see tried which is Tobacco & Sal ammoniac seem to suspend the symptoms. External applications Oil of Turpentine, camphor, and Ampulecon. This last I have not tried, it is probably best to amputate immediately, after tetanus takes place if at all. The indolent fever amputations is greatest in the fall. I have had one case where I was sorry that I did not amputate. Another disease the Doloreux. This is a painful affection of the nerves of the face, there is at first no contraction of the muscles but after some time there commonly is considerable it is a disease of long duration. The remedies that have been tried over

Extract of cesta, this has sometimes been successful but has often proved ineffectual. Stramonium has cured it in a number of cases but its effects are doubtful. I tried it in one old case. It produced a peculiar dryness of the mouth. I gave it in doses from 3 to 5 grains at first. It has been proposed to cut the nerve but the result is doubtful.

Lecture 7th by Doctor Smith. 10th of May 1819

There is one kind of local pathology which I forgot to mention when speaking of that disease. It is, I believe but very little understood. It occurs in children from the age of 6 months to 2 years. After some febrile affection it is discovered that one of the lower extremities has become paralytic. Afterwards the muscles of the limb shrink which makes the knee and other joints appear large. As this paralytic affection commonly followed some febrile affection it was formerly attributed to the mercury given in the febrile affection, but it has been known to come on where no mercury had been given. The cause of this disease is in the lower extremity of the spinal marrow, it is an effusion of serum between its membranes. The most proper remedies are epispastist cupsping active in the arteries and if you have seen a kind of epilepsy affecting children and women the remedies are sometimes <sup>without</sup> <sup>the</sup> antiseptics.

The next disease that I shall consider is idiocy. This consists in an entire loss of the functions of the brain. This is sometimes an original disease but most frequently arises from some other disease. It is frequently brought on by epilepsy. It is sometimes produced by intemperance, which first produces insanity and afterwards idiocy. It is also produced by old age. As to the prognosis of the disease, it is almost always hopeless unless produced by some acute disease. Insanity. Insanity is a correct reasoning from false premises. It rarely occurs till after the age of puberty. Insane persons remember the names of persons &c but they regard them diff in a manner directly opposite from what they formerly did and things they once loved they now hate and vice versa. Delirium sometimes arises from febrile affections, this is in consequence of affections of the sanguiferous system. Some persons are insane in a particular only reasoning correctly in every other respect. This disease does not affect children but the middle aged are most subject to it, both sexes are equally liable to it. It is many times hereditary, or claims that title as much as any disease descending to two or three generations. It is thought that particular occupations induce it, too much thought or intense study on the loss or acquisition of property, graft &c. Mathematicians are not so liable to it as

their subjects are capable of demonstration. Intemperance is the most common cause of insanity, as this in any degree is insanity in a certain sense. Ideotism and death most commonly follow this kind of insanity. Love is an effect and not a cause of insanity. Females are usually more chaste than males but when insane are usually the reverse; when a change is evident in persons without regard to most things as in bargains they are very forward when originally they were reverse and also with regard to various other things we may suppose that they are becoming insane. Intoxication produces many of these effects. In some cases insanity is periodical while in the intervals the persons appear to enjoy perfect health sometimes deterioration to the head induces this disease though generally there is not any change in the structure of the brain. A connection between the stomach and brain is perceptible the former becoming so torpid that it requires ten times the quantity of medicine for an emetic as usually, its subjects in a great measure are insensible to hunger and cold, sometimes this disease soon overthrows the patient and sometimes the patient continues a long time before death takes place. Then this has continued some time the consistency of the brain is changed though not the structure. In some cases of insanity the brain becomes much thickened loose and flabby on the cranium.

Lecture 8<sup>th</sup> by Doctor Smith - Nov. 9<sup>th</sup> 1819

In the cure of insanity, the patients should be removed from their friends and every thing that has become common to them; for friends and things formerly pleasing have become the objects of their hate; and should be managed by strangers as they will obey them better. An asylum would doubtless be the best place for them, and medical could be better applied to them. Very little company should be allowed as vain conversation always has a bad effect. Where restraint is necessary, it should be applied without cruelty, on the least marks of anger if chastisement is necessary, it should be discreetly applied. If it become necessary to confine them it should be in solitary cells or with. As the appetite of maniacs is sometimes voracious their food and drink should be dealt out to them in tolerating liquors are hurtful. Some maniacs wholly refuse to eat and absolutely starve themselves to death. If I were to have a patient of this description I should introduce one end of a pliable tube into the stomach after confining him on his back and by means of a bladder at the other end fill it with some fluid nutrient introduce what I wish. They would probably not refuse to eat after a few operations of this kind water is the best for their common drink. If they leave their clothes a strait jacket may be put on over their other clothes they should be clothed as

warm as a person in health. Medicines in general do not afford much relief. Bloodletting has sometimes effected a cure it ought to be used in plethora but its especially of the disease border upon phrenitis. Emetics have always been thought to be useful in this disease begin with a full dose of Tart. Emetic if that does not operate seasonably repeat and increase the dose until it operates powerfully, as small quantities of emetics given at proper intervals generally go off by the bowels. Often emetics give a cathartick, these should be repeated <sup>frequently</sup> for weeks as emetics repeated do very little injury. For cathartics Gamboge Calomel or Scammony may be given though Calomel is not generally good in nervous diseases Opium has been found rather hurtful in this disease. Camphor when given so as to produce affections similar to epileptic fits has been found useful. Stramonium given twice a day in extract or powder so as to incite the pupil of the eye has been effectual, though combined with Gum Camphor and Opii, so as to give 5 grs of Stramonium 5 Do. of Gum Camphor and one grain of Opii with some chalk has been found beneficial. The system will be under its influence constantly if given but twice a day we should not commence with a full dose, if it operate too powerful it should be suspended a while. One case was cured in a month by these means. In one case I believe Calomel instead

direct by salivation. Besides the recommended & have not  
tried. Where other remedies fail the next remedy may  
be used. The nitrate of silver and arsenic have been  
~~recommended~~ that I have not tried them. The warm  
bath succeeded by the cold has also been found use-  
ful. Blisters to the lower extremities and comfort-  
pounded and applied to the soles of the feet remov-  
ing the article and thereby rendering them unable  
to walk for sometime have been thought to be bene-  
ficial, blisters to the head have uniformly been found  
harmful whereas the clay cap has been found benefi-  
cial. A machine for whirling being fitted by placing a  
stick perpendicular and a yoke on each end and the  
machine being spun upon this at a little distance from  
the axis and caused to whirl until vertigo is produced  
has been found beneficial. This has also been used  
as a punishment with good effect for disobedience.

Lecture 9<sup>th</sup> by Doctor Smith Nov 10<sup>th</sup> 1819

I have now finished the diseases of the nervous sys-  
tem, there are a great number of complaints which  
are called nervous but they have nothing to do with  
the nervous system, and might the physician who first  
invented disease nervous have had his tongue cut out  
He now come to speak of diseases of the sanguiferous system  
The diseases of the sanguiferous system may be divided  
into three kinds, general and local. The sanguiferous

system consists of the heart arteries capillaries & veins  
they are all subject to the contraries which are the  
root in most of the diseases of this class. All veins are  
an altered action of the capillaries likewise any alteration  
consists in an altered action of the capillaries.  
Hemorrhage from <sup>does not as</sup> varicose veins generally are supposed  
to be caused by a negligence of the valves and of arteries  
and veins but from an altered action of the exhalents  
part. Spontaneous stoppage of hemorrhage is not  
caused by the contraction of the artery, either longitudinal  
or transverse or any other mechanical means  
Hemorrhage never arises from veins spontaneously  
except from those of the brain, lung, and intestines  
which have no valves. The heart does not as was  
once supposed propel the blood through the whole  
system but merely to evacuate itself, the arteries  
act so as to carry the blood through them as it  
enters, the capillaries are of more consequence as they  
an attractive power and are a cause of evaporation  
this is partially proved by the circumstance if  
an artery be severed in its course it will soon  
to bleed whereas if it be but punctured it will  
not bleed many times till it extinguishes life  
therefore a hemorrhage from a small artery will cease  
by cutting it through as I have proved in several  
instances I knew one case where the popliteal artery was  
cut and the jet of blood at first was 6 feet before it

struck the ground a physician was called who merely sewed up the external wound and it never bled afterwards the physician did nothing at all to the artery but merely sewed up the external wound it is probable that the artery was cut entirely of and that the bleeding stopped on this account I know of one case where a man bled to death from a wound of an artery in the little finger which if it had been cut off would probably ceased to bleed There are some local morbid diseases as blood warts on the naeva matroni which if but punctured they bleed profusely but if they be completely extirpated they cease to bleed this depends upon capillary influence and attraction The stoppage of hemorrhage after an artery is cut off may be partially owing to the deadening power which is produced by the incision and partly by the want of capillary attraction the blood therefore ceases to move A ligature should never be applied just below the separation from another artery <sup>considerable</sup> for the pulsation will unmercifully overcome the force of the parts after the ligature has been tied off It should be applied above the branching of the artery sometimes on making an incision into a vein it bleeds but little owing owing to the dilation and partial paralysis of the vessel but by friction this may sometimes be sometimes overcome The action of the heart and arteries cease to act many times before the respiration The lungs may be considered an excretory organ to excrete out carbon of the blood which is found in the circulation

The capillaries affect the heart and arteries poisons are generally conveyed into the system by them Cullen's class of poisons depends not on the increase of the heart and arteries principally but on the capillaries When internal haemorrhage takes place it is not from a single vessel but but it is usually from a large surface

Lecture 10th by Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith Nov 11<sup>th</sup> 1819

I formerly mentioned the circumstance of the capillaries attracting to themselves through the larger trunks the blood without any increased action of the neighbouring vessels. I shall now proceed to treat of Inflammation. In acute inflammation there is pain swelling and increase of heat, and redness (this it frequently, occurs without any external appearance of redness) neither does a fullness of the vessels or debility necessarily produce it. A morbidly increased action of the capillaries has a tendency to attract blood from other parts as the circulation in a morbid part is more rapid. There is a throbbing, generally and in one instance I observed a pulsation every pulsation Inflammation, swellings arise from two causes in one there is more blood in the capillaries of the part the other depends on an infusion of serum fluid into the cellular membrane of the part, the cause arises from the vessels carrying red blood, which in health receive nothing, but serum. The heat is from the same causes as common animal heat from various causes we may conclude that there is more blood in the part

than in health. There are two species of inflammation viz the Phlegmonous and the Erysipelas the former is deeper seated than the latter. Inflammation terminates by resolution suppuration and gangrene. The latter termination is rare in phlegmonous inflammation. Matter being formed by the conversion of serum into pus it from a loss of natural tendons afterwards corroding and destroying the cellular substance it makes its way through the common integuments and discharges. Although matter generally tends outward yet it sometimes varies and is discharged into the intestines &c and sometimes taking a circuitous route follows the muscles and discharges far from where it was formed sometimes matter is formed near the spine and goes to the groin, thigh and even to the ankle before it is discharged, sometimes from lumbar abscess it passes into the colon or rectum and is discharged with the feces, sometimes matter is formed near the ear and is discharged by that organ. The cellular substance is the part generally destroyed the muscles and blood vessels being merely affected. In inflammation there is generally a sensible pulsation about the part, a sensation like a dead weighty pain decreases, cold & dryness and fluctuation may be felt and the part that contains the matter is soft and surrounded by a hard substance if the matter is found among the muscles as is the case occasionally it fluctuates from side to side of the limb and cannot easily be discovered, if however the muscles on one side be clasped by an assistant the surgeon with both

hands may easily discover the matter. In the treatment  
bleeding, emetics, and cathartics are the most useful  
for topical applications the next ones are the best  
cold ones are preferable as they subtract heat immedi-  
ately while warm not until the moisture is evaporated  
Hot clothes either tepid or cold are useful, some have supposed  
that a solution of copper acetate or muriate of ammonia or some  
other salts have been particular useful but I think cold  
water as good as any, from this circumstance that almost  
every physician has his particular medicine. An infusion  
of stramonium or opium reduces pain. Formation of  
matter cannot be prevented in many instances as it is  
found before the physician is called it will usually run  
its course as we observe in the breasts of women and other  
places Medicines which stimulate the capillaries incre-  
ase the formation of matter Abscesses should generally  
be opened but the scrophulous are an exception to this  
these should break themselves, others should be sufficiently  
opened to discharge all the matter as soon as found the  
treatment should be to excite gentle inflammation and  
make them heal as in hydrocephalus In inflamed breasts  
the tumour should be opened and something stimulating  
injected and compression made by over one shoulder over  
the breast and another passing under the arm, By <sup>now</sup>  
injection and injection together with some stimulating  
ointment a cure may be effected

Lecture 19 the by Doctor Smith Nov 12<sup>th</sup> 1819

I mentioned in my last lecture that there were two kinds of inflammation the erysipelas and the phlegmonous. The erysipelas inflammation is seated on the skin differs from the phlegmonous in not being circumscript not much swelling or throbbing but a burning pain the pulse much excited softer and quicker in erysipelas. In phlegmonous inflammation the pulse is full and hard. The two kinds of inflammation terminate <sup>sufficiently</sup> the erysipelas terminating by resolution or gangrene and the phlegmonous by resolution or gangrene. Sometimes erysipelas attacks the cellular substance which stumps out, leaving the skin raw over it, as it contains more vitality. In erysipelas the color is at first of a bright red afterwards it becomes of a purple color most commonly as it abates in one part it spreads to another it has been known to attack every part of the body but most commonly the face it has been known to prevail as an epidemic in some particular districts, it appears to affect the whole system with a peculiar action tending to the surface. Sometimes it is produced by substances taken into the stomach. Ardent spirit sometimes produces it. Sometimes it attacks people in apparent good health. I saw one case of erysipelas on the thigh, the patient had been bled a few days previously and it was supposed to be caused by that, but this was not the case for the orifice by which the blood was taken was entirely healed and it began at some distance from where the

blood was taken. In this case we tried the cold effusion or  
bark &c. as there was some appearance of matter. I made  
an incision in the part affected but found no matter  
neither did any blood flow from the wound. I have  
seen a number of similar cases the muscles appear  
soft and no blood follows from a cut in the part, it  
appears to consist in a loss of action in the capillaries.  
Treatment. Although bleeding has generally proved  
unsuccessful in this disease yet I think that this is  
no objection to its use. I know one case of inflammation  
of the foot, where the artery was wounded which bled  
considerable and cured the erysipelas. The capillaries seem  
to be choked and to relieve them local bloodletting would  
be useful <sup>only in the disease</sup> but general bleeding appears of no use.  
As there is a tendency to gangrene in this disease the bark  
and opium are useful but of the two opium is the best as it  
seems to act on the capillary system and in pilosity opium  
has a decided effect assisted by blood root. Local application  
the former being poultices made of malt and rye placed with a  
little yeast is sometimes useful but from what I have seen  
cautardes are preferable a blister should be applied  
so as to cover all of the disease and extend some distance on  
the sound part. When the disease is superficial dry powder  
is useful to absorb the eximony, Antiseptics are of no use  
they can not operate because the pox lose their virulence  
before they are applied. however will destroy the strength of pustular  
affection. Blisters operate by their stimulus on the torpid capillaries.

Lecture 12<sup>th</sup> Aug Doct Smith with 13<sup>th</sup> 1819

I now proceed to treat of particular inflammation and in the first place of inflammation of the brain. In inflammation of the brain, there is seldom if ever any pus with substance of the brain more frequently in the membranes. The symptoms in this disease are, great pain the head, great sensibility to light and sound, the pulse is generally slow and full. If the patient dies he most generally becomes delirious before death takes place. Sometimes it arises without any ~~any~~ known cause, it sometimes comes on a long time after the reception of an injury or blow on the head and frequently immediately an injury of the head or concussion. I have seen two cases of death from inflammation of the brain where it was found on dissection that suppuration had taken place in the membranes upon the upper part of the brain and descended down even to the great occipital foramen. The treatment of inflammation of the brain should be such as if possible to produce immediate resolution, for this purpose we should let blood, the <sup>most</sup> proper place to take blood from is either jugular vein or temporal artery, it should flow from a large orifice and in a full stream, the patient kept in an erect posture so as if possible to produce fainting. It is generally necessary to employ large and frequent bleeding, before we can cure the disease. The next set of remedies most proper are active cathartics. The most cathartic that I have tried is a compound of

tartarometric and glauber's salts in the proportion of three grains of Tart. water to one ounce of sal. glauberi. Emetics are in general hurtful in this disease. As to topical applications, blisters have generally been recommended but I believe they are generally hurtful when applied to the head they may be applied to the other parts of the body. Cold should be applied to the head the best way of applying this is by keeping the head constantly wet with cold water. The next particular inflammation that I shall mention is inflammation of the eyes or ophthalmia. This disease demands the most speedy remedies. Ophthalmia has been divided into two kinds, of the globe of the eye and of the lids. The general treatment in ophthalmia is principally bleeding and cathartics, where the inflammation is considerable it is generally necessary to repeat the bleeding and cathartics several times. Topical applications should be applied to the eye bushes should be put on the lids to the number of four or six daily they should be put on the lower lid in preference to the upper if they can be made to fix upon it, also bleeding from the veins on the exerts of the eye. In the first stage of the disease cold water is the best application. After the disease is somewhat abated unctuous substances may be employed and still continue gentle collyria such as solution of lead or zinc in water. In chronic ophthalmia opium or laudanum diluted with water is beneficial.

likewise brandy and water is a good application in ophthalmia  
also blisters, these ought to be applied immediately, over the  
eye when closed

Lecture 13<sup>th</sup> by Dr. Smith Nov 15<sup>th</sup> 1819

On speaking of inflammation of the eye in my last  
lecture, there is one kind of which I did not mention  
viz. a pustulent affection of the eyelids. In this disease  
small pustules form on the edge of the eyelids and a pu-  
stulent matter is deposited underneath them. I have  
seen a number cases where nearly all the eyelashes had  
come out on account of the ulceration. In this disease  
balsam should be applied to the eyelids to the amount of  
3 or 4 a day, astringent injections should be injected  
under the eyelids. Cathartics should be given the best  
of which is calomel combined with emetic tartar  
an ointment composed 1 ounce of spermaceti ointment  
and a small quantity of nitrate of silver is a fine application  
for ulceration of the eyelids. The scabs should be scraped  
off on the ointment applied morning and night  
with a camel's hair brush. The parts about the fingers  
are liable to inflammation and more especially the  
lions. These have a peculiar tendency, when inflamed  
to terminate in suppuration. The remedies are bleeding,  
astringent gargles but these are not generally so useful as inha-  
lations of steam of warm water, this I think quite as good as  
the steam arising from vinegar and water, it may very handily

be inhaled from the nose of a tunnel. Episostasies have sometimes been of use, though I have found them inferior to emollient cataplasms, if they become so much inflamed as to obstruct breathing, they should be punctured, if there is no matter it will generally relieve the breathing by discharging the blood from the part they can be readily punctured with a hot iron convey'd in a split stick. Catharticks of Sal. Glauber and Tartar should be given when a person has once been affected with this disease he is more liable to a return. Cymarrhe Thunbergi is generally produced by arid substances applied to the pharynx the remedies in general are the same as in Cymarrhe Bonellii or Pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs. In this disease the mucous membrane of the lungs is generally affected the symptoms are a hoarse yell, and strong pulse, pain about the head increased by a full inspiration, lividness of the vessels of the head, bloody streaks in the expectorated mucus there is generally a conus a red spot on one or both cheeks a tendency to delirium and the pain commonly affects one side. The remedies for pneumonia are bleeding from a large vein so as if convenient to produce fainting, the blood ought to be taken in large quantities and frequently, repeated catharticks should be given such as calomel and tart. emetics also emetics antimony and blisters applied to the part. This disease sometimes terminates in an effusion of red blood into the lungs or cavity of the thorax, if it proceeds to

suppuration the matter is sometimes suddenly discharged by the mouth and sometimes an operation has been performed for its discharge

Lecture 14<sup>th</sup> by professor Smith Nov<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1819

### Inflammation of the Stomach or Gastritis

This disease most generally arises from some animal substance taken into the stomach, all external injuries that are competent to produce it generally produce sudden death. The inflammation appears frequently to be of the exsiccator's kind. The pulse is strong slow and small. In this disease very little can be done the irritability of the stomach being so much increased that it with difficulty, that we can keep any medicine down. In this disease little can be done bleeding should be pursued according to the strength of the patient cupping and leeches applied to the region of the stomach but more benefit is generally received from blisters applied about the stomach. Emetics in general are not good on account of the increased irritability of the stomach. Cothartes to move the bowels and where it is attended with a good deal of putrefaction some mucilaginous substance may be given with benefit also injections are very useful in this disease.

Enteritis or inflammation of the intestines. The intestines are more liable to inflammation than the stomach. It arises from some indigestible substance taken into the

canal alimentary, and sometimes from blows received upon the abdomen I saw one case of inflammation of the intestine, where it was produced by eating a large quantity of butternut meats, which lodged in the ileum and finally terminated in gangrene, on dissection after death I found that some of the meats had made their escape into the cavity of the abdomen. In violent cases of enteritis where it is accompanied with purging which is almost always the case there can but very little be done. I saw one case of hernia which had troubled the man for a long time and one night it got down and in the attempt <sup>to get it back</sup> the man ruptured the intestine, the next day I operated and found a number of plum stones in the abdomen, a protomatinal anus was formed, ~~soon~~ - time after I endeavoured to restore the course of the feces by stopping the protomatinal anus by stitches, symptoms of cholic immediately come on and the stitches burst out, afterwards I advised the physician who attended upon him to try compression, I sent him my tourniquet which he put around his body in order to make compression upon the protomatinal anus but symptoms of cholic immediately came on and he was obliged to give it up. When the disease comes on mildly we should give mild purgatives and bleeding ought to be used at the first attack of this disease then mild catharticks and mustard -

anodines, warm fomentations to the abdomen, emollient injections, but those of cold water are better. I have in some cases used ice and water as an injection. Cold injections give a new sensation to the patient and are a fine thing to take down the heat and inflammation likewise cold water applied to the abdomen is very useful. In violent cases it is best <sup>at first</sup> to bleed the patient largely and let him fast, for food or cathartics generally irritate the disease. Hepatitis or inflammation of the liver. This disease has generally been divided into two kinds, the acute and chronic. I have never seen but one case of acute hepatitis. It is most generally chronic. In this disease the functions of the liver are not destroyed bile being secreted. The symptoms are pain in the right side, and top of the right shoulder, jaundice sometimes occurs and sometimes not. The remedies are bleeding, blisters upon the region of the liver, cathartics of sub. Glauberi and Tartaric. If there is any appearance of fluctuation it ought to be opened as the liver adheres to the side of the abdomen by the inflammation there is no danger of opening into the abdomen. Splenitis or inflammation of the spleen. I have never seen a case of this disease acute. Inflammation of the Pancreas. I know nothing of the functions of the pancreas in the system and cannot tell what the effects of the inflammation of it would be. Inflammation of the kidneys. This disease

is not very frequent it generally arises from some affection  
substance lodged in the kidney, as calculi. The remedies  
are bleeding copiously, mild cathartics as Sals. Glauberi  
and Tart. Bem. Irritating medicines should be avoided  
Affections of the kidneys arising from calculi or  
produced by sympathy it may be produced by chafing.  
Cystitis or inflammation of the bladder This does not  
often occur except from a calculus or stone  
Metritis or inflammation of the uterus generally arises  
after birth or abortion and requires the same treatment  
as premenstrual fever

### Lecture 15<sup>th</sup> by Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith Nov<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1819

Speaking yesterday of inflammations of the womb I observed  
that it did not often occur unless it was connected with  
childbed The symptoms are pain in the lower part of  
the abdomen, pulse full and hard. The remedies are  
bleeding copiously, emetics are not commendable. Alkalies  
are necessary injections containing some opium and blisters  
applied to lower part of the abdomen

Inflammation of the testicles The causes are gonorrhoea, mus<sup>r</sup> or  
internal injuries &c. They do not often suppurate though they  
do sometimes. The remedies are general and local blood  
letting, catharticks, leeches applied to the part also use  
of lead and mucus of ammonia suspension of the testicle  
also horizontal position of the body blisters are sometimes used

There is another disease, the Hæmorrhoids but I shall not speak particular of them at this time. The next disease that I shall mention is the Rheumatism. Rheumatism is of two kinds the acute and chronic. The acute attacks suddenly most commonly of the large joints attended attended with considerable pain and swelling, likewise with difficult motion and pain shooting up the large muscles. It sometimes affects one limb and then moves to another and in this way keep shifting from one part to another. This is a criterion between this and chronic rheumatism. Acute rheumatism is at first attended with considerable fever loss of appetite. It does not often come on till after puberty, but generally arises about middle life. Its predisposing causes are not well known, sometimes it is caused by intemperance, cider does not appear to cause it, sometimes it seems to be hereditary. Its exciting causes are changes of temperature from hot to cold. With regard to the treatment it never terminates in suppuration it is not so certainly subdued by bleeding or other evacuations, as other inflammations I have frequently made use of bloodletting, as far as I daunt to in this disease without any benefit. Some think from its changing from one part to another that its seat lies in the viscera of the abdomen. I have never found any local application of any use in this disease, only to keep the parts of an equal temperature. Stimulant medicine or astringents used in order to bring on perspiration.

are useful if not hurtful. There are some medicines which can treat as specifics in this disease. Sulphur has been recommended by some but it has not proved the most successful with me. The medicine that has been most successful with me is the common bloodroot, it may be given in infusion or pills containing 3 or 4 grains giving one once in six hours. One writer recommends the parsnip root, we should suppose that this would have a tendency to aggravate the disease, but it has been given in some cases with great advantage, the white hellebore is used with the most advantage in the chronic rheumatism. In acute rheumatism the phytalaria is very useful, a tincture of the leaves prepared like cherry juice and given, but it is better not to give much medicine in rum in this disease, some physicians give the root in wine. It is right to use this medicine with great care as a large dose produces violent pain and puking, but, <sup>the</sup> fair generally eases on the easing of the puking, this is a valuable medicine but in rheumatism the bloodroot is better.

Lecture 16 by Doctor Smith Nov 15. 1819

When the symptoms of acute rheumatism are principally at an end the disease many times continues and appears to run into the chronic kind, but the chronic is not always the sequel of the acute, I have known an instance where affusion cured the acute rheumatism, but this rarely, is doubtful especially in persons of delicate constitutions.

bleeding, and cathartics may be beneficial. In the acute rheumatism the part affected is warmer than naturally, and stimulants are hurtful, while in the chronic the parts are cold and stimulants are useful. The chronic rheumatism most generally affects old people, it not sometimes appearing to be in the liver and jaundice is produced. Now as to medicines gum Guia in large doses with Calomel in small, or alternate doses is useful. The compound tincture of guia a table spoon full at a dose twice a day is very useful. I once prescribed this medicine for an old man in chronic rheumatism together with some simple medicine of which he was to take a wine glass full twice a day, and as I was not very particular in my directions, he made a mistake and took a wine glass full of the tincture of guia, and a little spoon full of the other medicine with good effect. A liniment made agreeable to the following recipe is very useful in chronic rheumatism, of Gum Guia 3*ij.*; Myrobalan 3*ss.*; Gum Camphor 3*ss.*; and Soda 3*st.* Brandy 1*Pint* give a table spoon full twice a day. A blister should be applied and kept open by the unguentum rubinum. Prickly ash bark is good, it sometimes produces constituents to obviate which some laxative medicine ought to be given of mineral water may be prepared by heating an iron nail and applying a roll of sulfur to it when held over a cup of water, some particles of the iron and sulfur will be burnt and fall into the water, this is useful in eruptions when well applied, and in chronic rheumatism taken internally.

The white Hellebore which is immediately poisonous to the feathered tribe has been found useful in chronic rheumatism. It may be prepared by pulverizing the root and making a saturated warm tincture after the dose, you may commence with 30 drops combined with 90 drops of laudanum, if it excites vomiting before the dose if not now nausea increase it until nausea is excited but it should not be given in large doses enough to puke. This may be given when Guacam fails of curing the disease. Gout. This in some respects resembles chronic rheumatism though the former may be considered as hereditary the latter is not, their attacks are different, the former attacking the joints of the great toe the latter the large joints of the body. The predisposing causes of gout are wine and porter also most fermented liquors porter particularly as acid is generated when wine, porter, or beer becomes foined which is very hurtful. Calculi depends on a similar cause with gout. The gout frequently affects both feet and more times there are chalky, concretions in various parts, the same appear in chronic rheumatism. These concretions may be removed. Stimulants externally, applied cause a retroversion, and in case it shows a tendency to such internal stimulants should be given. In a retroversion the stomach or other internal viscera may be affected, large doses of medicine may cause a retroversion. The colchicum or meadow saffron may be useful but by some the application of flannel is thought to be preferable. All powdered

hypers should be abstained from. Carbonate of soda with honey has been thought to be useful. Food of easy digestion should be used although it has been thought that drink is a cause more than food, it is the trimmings and not the food. This disease is not common and when it attacks some suppose it best not to interfere but let it alone entirely, and if it is only in the toes it is best. It usually attacks in paroxysms returning at first at long intervals and its subjects frequently tolerable good healthy if it attacks the middle age they are said they have a warrant of life for 20 years.

Lecture 17 by Stillman Smith M.D. Nov 19<sup>th</sup> 1819

Of Fever. The term fever is characterized by the following symptoms, it begins with some degree of cold chills followed by heat and more or less disturbance of some of the functions without any local affection. The coldness in fever is produced by a cessation of action in the change from health to disease. There appears to be an analogy between fever and inflammation, in fever there is not always swelling and redness. The proximate cause of fever has engaged the attention of many but yet remains uncertain and can not probably be ascertained. There is a question of late whether there is any such thing as an idiopathic fever. Dr. Clitterbuck a late writer of note supposes that all fevers depend on inflammation. To this opinion I am inclined to adhere. The difference of fevers depend on the difference of their causes, this is proved by intermitents and

contagious diseases. All the contagious diseases produce some local affection. The late Dr. & C. Bush supposed there was but one fever and that the various forms were different states of fever now to say there is but one fever and substitute the word state to designate the different diseases which go under the name of fever is doing nothing at all in a practical point of view. It is very important to put some definite meaning to the <sup>name</sup> of diseases or disease when once formed continues the same to the end of the disease without any change, if it commences inflammatory, it continues inflammatory through its whole course. There may be two diseases combined in the same system but this is not frequently the case. We can not tell what the propulsive cause of fever is, we can only know that there is a morbid action of the capillaries. Typhus. This is the only continued idiopathic fever in this country. It has been known under different names as nervous fever, slow fever, long fever, bilious pulmonary fever &c. though it is the same. Typhus has a specific contagion though at times it appears when the manner of receiving it is intraceivable and it appears at other times with such undoubtable proofs of its contagious nature that its quality cannot be doubted. I have never known it to affect the same person more than once though it probably may. Those who have had it should avoid exposure as much as possible. It is not confined to one age or sex though infants are so liable to it as adults. If it attacks pregnant women or those lately recovered

from childhood sickness it generally proves fatal. In some seasons one half that have it die. It appears to prevail rather more in summer than in the winter yet it is not more mortal. As to the symptoms they are difficult to describe. They consist of pain in the head extending down the spine the pulse is full and frequent, not easily compressed by the finger, leaving a double stroke or something like an undulation after the principal stroke, dullness and insensibility for action in the mental functions, the appetite especially for animal food destroyed, the tongue covered with a white film particularly at its root, it soon becomes yellow and peels off leaving the tongue red, it is again covered and peels being sometimes repeated 3 or 4 times. Thirst sometimes prevails and is succeeded by a spontaneous salivation. The bowels are generally loose though at times constipated. The face has a peculiar appearance. The eyes are weak and watery, the vessels of the edematous tongue and dark, a florid spot surrounded on one cheek frequently, changing from the one to the other. The heat of the body varies in different persons, it is usually greatest in the afternoon and evening, and slightest in the morning, attended with a nervous & morbid sweat sometimes attends which is a bad symptom. At the commencement the urine is small in quantity and high colored as the disease advances it assumes its natural colour and is abundant in quantity depositing a sediment. The heat on the head and breast at times is so much as to be uncomfortable this is soon succeeded by an uncomfortable

degree of coldness these hives are frequent. All the secretions are more viscid and abundant than in health. As to duration it rarely extends beyond 60 days, or stops short of 14 days apparently bending for a certain length of time at its commencement. It can not be prevented from running its course, at least I have been one of those unfortunate patients that have never been able to cut it short in one instance. I shall speak of the treatment in my next lecture tomorrow.

Lecture 18<sup>th</sup> by Doctor Smith Nov 20<sup>th</sup> 1819

Typhus disappears in one instance, at number of years in this it appears to observe particular revolutions and then reappears again, it prevails in a wet or dry, hot or cold season, &c &c the cure of typhus fever as the disease tends to a certain length of time and it is doubtful whether we can do any good by trying to cure it immediately, it is my opinion that it is best only to try to render it safe. At the commencement of the disease copious bleeding and violent emetics are calculated evidently to harm. In this disease there is a peculiar morbid action of the capillaries they appear to be either over run with a excited blood - letting may be used in a few cases, except sometimes native in the commencement but will not cure the disease of the emetics I prefer Ipecac. During the course of the disease as there is a morbid collection in the first passages which it is necessary to evacuate cathartics

should be given, for this purpose Calomel and Aloe are best, the neutral salts are not of use in this disease. I have used with advantage a decoction of the Eupatorium. No strong evacuations should be used, merely, mild to keep the bowels open. A violent diarrhoea is frequently produced by powerful cathartics. In the first stage of the disease tonics are sometimes useful. Stimulants are not called for at first, there is but a very few cases where the purgative bark is necessary, and after the crisis is passed it is evidently hurtful. Towards the close of the disease there is frequently a disposition to bleed from the bowels, this when it does not prove immediately fatal generally gives relief. There is generally no febrile appearance afterwards the patient only remaining weak. Those who are in favour of the evacuant plan in this disease think that the bleeding from the bowels would not take place if the patient had been properly evacuated by bloodletting, and that this is owing to an overcharge of the blood vessels. but this I think is not correct for in fifty cases which I saw treated, but one had this discharge of blood from the bowels and this was the only patient that had been bled in the course of the disease. As to the use of sennas, some suppose they are useful from the frequent termination of the paroxysm of a fever in sweat but all stimulant medicines given in order to produce sweat are hurtful, and always makes the patient

house, Refrigerants used internally are uncertain, Nitrate of potash weakens the power of the stomach and for this reason is very hurtful. Aids relieve the dryness of the mouth they were formerly given in this disease in order to prevent putrefaction they are sometimes grateful to the stomach and sometimes they are evidently hurtful. Alkalies were formerly given as astringents, in certain cases they relieve the heat and sometimes not, there appears to be a difference in patients as to alkalies it is gratified to some and to some it is not it also operates differently on people in health. The volatile alkali is of some effect in removing petechia. Cold water given internally has some effect in subduing the heat, but the use of cold water sometimes diminishes the power of the stomach and promotes the action of the capillaries. it may be applied in bed by pouring cold water on the head and letting it run down the body without the inconvenience of getting the patient up with perfect safety. As to bleeding it only weakens the patient without relieving the disease I shall speak further of this subject in my next lecture.

Lecture 19<sup>th</sup> by Dr. Nathan Smith M.D. Nov 22<sup>nd</sup> 1819

There are some medicines have been supposed to act as specifics in typhus, mercury for one, It is certain that the commencement of muscular action is followed with a

remission of the disease, but when the disease is violent man-  
aging, will not act upon the system, whence it did good the  
disease was light, that is, not deeply affected by the disease  
and sometimes a bad mouth was produced without any good  
effect whatever. Mercury, does good as a cathartick by its action  
upon the stomach and bowels. It is now given mostly as  
a purgative, not with the view to bring measured action.  
Opium. There has been great division among physicians  
respecting the use of opium in typhus some recommend  
it while others forbid the use of it altogether. In  
violent cases there is a tendency to delirium, and opium  
has a tendency to increase it and therefore is injurious  
opium like the bark has an effect on the copulany sys-  
tem. When there is great heat of the head, tendency to  
delirium &c. this must be first taken down, before opium  
given. As to the application of blisters and unperfumed in  
this disease there has been great dispute. I agree with  
Wilson they are good when there is any local affection  
but in general their good effects do not compensate with  
the irritation and trouble they produce. Treatment of the  
feet. It has been formerly the custom to apply cold plasters  
to the feet, when <sup>such</sup> heat is present they are evidently hurtful  
and have a tendency to produce delirium. When the  
disease is of long standing a bottle filled with warm  
water may be put to the feet or what is better they may  
be washed with a sponge in water or rubed with the  
hands this should be often repeated

As to food and drink proper in typhus, no animal food  
should be given, their nutriment should consist of some fer-  
-aceous substance. The weakness in this disease arises from  
the morbid action as to the loss of strength. After the heat  
has abated, wine may be taken with caution this is much  
better than ardent spirit as that is liable to bring on a  
return of the febrile action Bubrifuge medicines. There is a  
great many medicines which have been given under this  
name but I never could derive much benefit from them  
one of these is the nitrous ether, which I do not know has any  
effect either good or bad. It may be given for a change  
when the patient has got tired of other medicines  
with advantages. Contractive may be given in considerable  
doses combined with down powdered. In typhus the treat-  
ment should vary in different cases for the remedies  
proper in one case are not useful in an other. There  
are frequently some particular symptoms that require  
attention for instance if there is poison in the head a blister  
may be applied on a little blood taken from the arm if  
there is nausea the expectoratives may be given as on  
acute comonile fluxes are sometimes useful. Diarrhoea  
commonly attends in bad cases, I never lost a patient  
costive some patients are troubled with hardness noise in the  
bowels; a pliable catheter may be run up the rectum to discharge  
the粪 from the bowels with good effect; calomel and opium  
are useful and sometimes combined with opium

one of the best astringents is the common Japan earth of the shops, it is sometimes shot with astringent injections in one case lime water and <sup>of blood</sup> raw milk was used with good effect. Sometimes a discharge takes place from the bowels hourly even at the commencement but commonly about the crisis, <sup>abreavates</sup> from bleeding, in this disease think that this is owing to an overcharge of the blood vessels and is an indication of the want of bleeding. The greatest part attended with this symptom have recovered. In one case brandy, strong, was used with good effect. With regard to the treatment I have commonly given opium.

Nitroglycerine injections sometimes useful

As to attention, the patient will require two persons to attend upon him continually. It is a long complaint and requires great deal of attention all excrements should be immediately removed and the room and patient kept entirely clean, the room well ventilated by a free current of air the bed should be moved into the middle of the room, In still nights there ought to be a fire in the room to promote circulation, the night always to be a fire place in the room, A straw or hair bed is the best, they are not so hot as feather. The patient should be left entirely, clean, fresh wash made in water is a good wash sometimes it is usefully applied. The patient should be washed twice a day, these applications should be accompanied with a good deal of friction. There should be no fire light in the room for warm weather the room

should be kept cool by sprinkling it frequently with cold water, no company should be admitted, some one should be directed how and when to admit food and drink, the hair should be kept cut close.

London 9.0.11 by Doctor Smith Nov 23<sup>rd</sup> 1819

There is a few things more respecting the Typhus fever which I shall mention. The carbonic acid gas is sometimes useful, likewise the effervescent mixture prepared from lemon juice also malt beer. After the violence of the disease is over the Stomach frequently remains languid the best remedy for which is the Iceland moss and liquorice  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the former, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the latter oft first the pulse is quick, it is attended with a double stroke, delirium, double vision, legs with the eyes part way open, the eyes are dry or matter on them, tongue black and quince, diarrhoea, waterfulness the urine foams like new beer, constipation of the bowels If the patient is fleshy and does not evacuate it is a bad symptom, when attended with <sup>dreaming</sup> it is not always fatal but dangerous. Sweating a long time of abundant sometimes affects the cuticle as if washed in warm water The next disease that I shall consider is the intermission fever it is also the feverague. Doctor Cullen has given the best explanation of this disease, he says that it begins with uneasiness and sense of loquacity the <sup>stone</sup> produces spasms, afterwards an effusion of mucus takes place which removes the spasms &c.

but this is not satisfactory at all, there must be some specific action as to the cause of this disease I do not know what it is. It is produced in certain places and the country around not at all affected with it. Stagnation of water is said to produce it but this is not uniformly the case. In one instance it was produced by inundation from damming up a river. Some supposed that it arose from lime but this does not appear to be the case, heat and moisture does not appear to be the cause of it. It is a specific disease. Intermittent fever like the typhus has a particular course to run and in time if left to itself wears itself out. The question is whether we ought to interrupt it by medicine or let it run till it wears itself out. The disease appears to lay dormant in the system frequently, for a year or more before it erupts into action, this is an objection to its being produced by absorption. In this disease the countenance is swollen and yellow the liver and spleen become enlarged there is a disposition to stretch and groan. The patient is first taken by a cold chill, afterwards heat comes, <sup>or</sup> commonly on the head at first, the pulse is quick the mouth dry and vice <sup>attended</sup> by nose <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~ putting of bile the patient is commonly comatose, and from this the disease has received the name of the dead ague, the urine in the hot fit is high colored attended with thirst ~~and~~ delirium until the sweating stage takes place which is generally profuse.

after the inciting stage is over the appetite generally returns. In intermitting fever the fits in different cases vary in length and in frequency of returning and for that reason have received different names as the tertian quididuum &c. Intermittents are combined with typhus decumbens &c. The different forms of intermittents have the same cause, it is not often fatal, I shall speak further on this disease in my next lecture.

Lecture on the profession of a Doctor 15-16-17-18-19  
As to the cause of intermittents we do not know what it is but I do not know that I ever saw a case where it was evidently communicated by contagion, as it consists of a succession of paroxysms, in order to cure the disease our aim must be to interrupt the fits, for this purpose there has been a great variety of medicines used by different practitioners, but more depends upon the time when the medicine is administered than on the medicines themselves. We ought not to interrupt the fits until they become regularly formed. The symptoms of a paroxysm are like other fevers. The different type of the fits does not differ the treatment. In the commencement of the paroxysm the stomach and bowels should be evacuated by an emetic and cathartics. From the cause of this disease being supposed to be debilitating the bark has been used, but debilitating as well as tonic remedies will interrupt the fits. The fits are interrupted by tincture of senna. The best method which I have tried to interrupt the fits is to give opium about two hours before the fit and apply external warmth as to the use

of ~~bank~~ I do not know that a large dose has any better effect than when it is given in small quantity. I seldom give more than a teaspoon full at a time infused in water. There is a strong tendency in this disease to return about the 14 day after the fits are interrupted. The arsenite of potassium or powder solution has been used but the patients are more subject to chronic affections of the viscera afterwards and for that reason it ought not to be used when we are in possession of remedies better and safer. Expectorants is good to promote vomiting, large doses of stimulants if they do not interrupt the fit evidently make them worse. Sulphate of zinc I have cured the disease without it, and never had reason to use it. The next disease is Catarrh. Doctor Cullen supposed that there were two kinds. It is not produced from cold or moisture, but it depends upon a specific cause. A person may have it any number of times. From certain causes I am led to suppose that it is contagious it frequently affects large districts where there is hardly a person except. The danger of the disease is not great except when combined with or preceding other diseases. Croup and Pneumonia are varieties. Catarrh is an affection of the mucous membranes particularly of the nose throat and bronchia accompanied with some degree of fever. Almost all affections of the mucous membrane depend upon it. It rarely attacks the serous membrane. It always produces a mucus secretion somewhere. Sometimes it <sup>phylogram</sup> precedes and sometimes engulps other inflammations. The remedies are blood letting in some instances. Emetics if the pulse is full

and strong, ~~tantum~~ emetics may be given, otherwise opiate or blood-letting is preferable. Sudorifics. The best sudorifics are nauseating doses of emetics, likewise opiates combined with some of the emetics. In this disease there is a gradual change from mucus to a puriform secretion in the membranes affected.

Lecture 24<sup>th</sup> by Doctor Smith - 1825 to 1870

The next disease to be mentioned is the spotted fever of this country. It derived its name from spots on the skin sometimes appearing on the skin but this is not always the case in this disease. It appears to be of the nature of an epidemic affecting many people at the same time. I do not know that this disease was however communicated by contagion. It is a variety of the epidemic catarrh and is ushered in by a purulent catarrh. It is most frequent and fatal in the cold season of the year yet the warm season is not exempt from it. It depends upon a morbid condition of the capillaries particularly of the brain (this affection of the capillaries resembles torpor this is evident from stupor and delirium). There is a want of action of the capillaries which sometimes continues till death, this happens sometimes in a few hours, but this is not always the case, the disease does not arise from any affection of the viscera, the affection of the brain arises from the same cause as in fever. The best medicines in this disease are those which act chiefly on the capillary system. A violent sweat is most beneficial, It should be produced by the warm bath in the form of vapour and tepid饮水.

dry heat or stimulating medicines being hurtful, whilst the patient is sweating the head should be kept cool by cold applications. Opium may be given together with tepid drinks after the sweat begins to flow. This should be continued for several days. This was the most successful practice when the spotted fever prevailed in Vermont. In the commencement of the disease an emetic of senna and saffron is useful. Bleeding is hurtful in the torpid stage, but after reaction has taken place it is useful. After using sudorifics emetics, &c. a small cathartic may be useful. Stimulants ought not to be depended upon, we have had some cases where the patient has lived when the had been used but generally the are injurious. In cases where this disease was protracted for some length of time it always showed some injury of the brain. The disease is sometimes necessary, fatally, but this is not generally the case when properly treated.

Pneumonia Pyphondes, This disease has been an epidemic in this country. When it appeared a number of years ago it commenced in the army, but appeared in other parts of the country independent of any communication from the army. It was preceded by catarrhal affections and is probably a variety of the contagious catarrh. The patients complain of pain about the throat, expectoration took place early in the disease, sometimes the discharge from the bronchia consisted of blood and sometimes of mucus. The pulse was less affected in this disease than in other pneumonia complaints. It was sometimes soft, and slow, sometimes frequent and sometimes hard.

in one case the pulse fell to 40 strokes in a minute & he respiration  
in this disease was laborious. The patient (when fatal) generally  
died from the fourth to the seventh day, generally  
about the fifth. By dissection it was found that the  
pleura was affected with a disease resembling cysipela  
accompanied with an effusion of coagulable lymph. At  
sometimes similar appearances were found in the abdomen.  
There was a morbid action of the mucus and serous mem-  
branes. Sometimes the patient would continue to walk  
to the last. Bleeding was used with advantage in some  
places and in some it need not, <sup>which was suspended by bleeding</sup> this disease was attended  
with great pain in the side, <sup>which was suspended by bleeding</sup> this was an indication  
to use the lancet. I shall speak further on the treatment  
in my next lecture.

Lecture 23<sup>d</sup> by professor Smith Nov<sup>r</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 1849  
as to the propriety of bloodletting in presumed typhi-  
cide, it evidently did good in some cases, as there was  
other cases where it did harm, when it was useful  
the pulse was hard and incompresible, as frequent pulse  
does not often call for bleeding, where there is great  
weakness the pulse is instantaneously. The pulse is the best  
criterion in intermittents. With regard to other  
adies emetics were generally useful, some physicians  
made use of tartar emetic but from what I have  
seen I think opium and preference. In vomiting,  
doses of emetics are very unmerciful. The best cathartie  
in this disease was undoubtedly calomel. The best

andonifie was those of emetics given in moderate doses, those of snaker or contacova combined with camphor was useful, bloodroot was use by some with advantage, The syrup in large doses so as to produce nausea was useful, as well as some other expectorants Opium never ought to be given alone but combined with some other medicine, as with calomel, tartar emetic &c. External applications, A large blister should be applied on the stomach and repeated on the sides of the chest shifting them from one side to the other External heat applied in this disease is very injurious, but cold applications about the ~~heat~~ have a decided benefit. Injections of cold water removes the bad symptoms. There are several other diseases that ~~that~~ sometimes epidemic, one of which is the yellow fever. This disease has been known several times to be imported in clothes highly, infectious but still it was not strictly come under the head of contagious diseases. It can not be taken only under certain circumstances. There have <sup>been</sup> several instances known where the yellow fever has been taken from <sup>the</sup> infected clothes of those who have died at sea and their clothes retained ~~from~~ <sup>by</sup> their friends from which they have received the yellow fever and died. As to the treatment of the yellow fever as I never have seen the disease I can't tell what would be proper Dr. Rush bled in the yellow fever at the time it was in Philadelphia but I understand that in Liverpool this practice has not been successful.

respecting the plague and jail fever I know nothing about them  
There ought to be a difference kept up between those  
diseases which are not and those that are conta-  
gious. A contagious disease is one that is generated  
by a person under the disease and that arises  
from some specific contagion and affects a person  
but once in their lives. These alone ought to be considered  
as contagious, as for instance, the small pox, measles, con-  
-pox, Cough, mumps &c. They commonly come on  
about the 14<sup>th</sup> day, after receiving the contagion in the  
natural way. It is doubtful in what way conta-  
gion is received into the system whether by absorption  
inhalation or how else. The matter of small pox has  
been taken into the stomach on a piece of bread and but-  
-ter without producing the disease

Lecture 24<sup>th</sup> by Nathan Smith M.D. C. S. M. S. London Nov<sup>r</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 1775  
I shall now proceed to take notice of some of the contagious  
diseases, and firstly of the small pox. It is one of the conta-  
gious diseases, in which it is not communicated but by its  
specific contagion. This disease is received in two ways,  
by the specific contagion and by inoculation. The manner  
of the inoculated small pox depends upon the manner  
it is received into the system and not upon any previous  
preparation as was formerly supposed. Nothing that is  
done has any effect on the character of the disease.  
The distinct small pox generally comes on about the

fourteenth day after receiving the contagion sometimes how-  
ever it does not come on until the 24<sup>th</sup> day. The incubation  
commonly takes place on the 8<sup>th</sup> day. The eruptive fever  
is preceded by a cold chill, followed with heat and pain in the  
head and back. The pustules make their appearance in the  
first place about the face, generally about the temples  
and gradually extending until they reach the extremities.  
The pustules feel a little elevated and have like a shot  
nerved and circumscribed. They fill with a transparent  
fluid at first afterwards it becomes curd like  
and a dark spot appears on the top, which forms a  
scab and falls off. There is another disease which  
appears more like the small pox than the measles viz  
the chicken pox, and has been frequently mistaken for the  
small pox. The pustules of Chicken pox have on their tops  
small vesicles containing a watery fluid. This disease  
nearly requires an medical treatment. What I have said  
is the appearance of the small pox is more particularly applic-  
able to the distinct kind. In the confluent the pustules are  
not distinct but are united. It does not consist in the  
pustules of the distinct running together but appear  
to be distinct from the distinct small pox. Patients are  
by means of the confluent small pox its remedies in the  
small pox the bark wine and opium have been used with-  
out any effect at all. As the fever is evidently inflam-  
matory, bleeding renders the disease mild, the application  
of cold to the surface of the body, render the pustules fewer

and in small pox the danger depends upon the number of pustules generally. If the disease procrees faster they generally die when the eruption begins to dry up. The general treatment of small pox in the first fever and secondary fever consists in bleeding, cooling, cathartics, cold externally applied, antimonial emetics, and diaphoretics. Opium in the distent small pox is perhaps of more service than in any other fever. There is a certain stage of the secondary fever when stimulants are useful especially opium, this is the case when the strength of the system begins to fail, milk and water as an external application is generally agreeable. As to the pustules it is better to let the scabs alone and not pick them off. As to the confluent small pox I can't tell of any remedy for it, if called in a case of this kind it would be proper to give bark wine and opium and alcohol &c.

Masles This is one of the eruptive diseases attended with a peculiar affection of the mucous membrane of the brain and lungs it is preceded by fever generally of the inflammatory kind sometimes however of the typhoic kind attended with, cold, heat, delirium, &c. in violent cases with pain in the head. On looking into the mouth about 3 days after the patient becomes unwell we find on the uvula and about the fauces small ulcers or sores which afterwards appear on the temples and gradually extends over the whole body. It however commonly comes on upon the subsiding of the eruption. This frequently takes place suddenly. The fever is general

of the inflammatory type and those that die, die of pneumonic inflammation. The remedies should be such as for pneumonic inflammation, as bleeding repeated if necessary cathartics, emetics, neutralizing doses of santonin. Opium to allay the cough this should be combined with some emetic or something to determine to the surface. From the analogy of the measles with the small pox we should be led to suppose that cold would be useful in this disease but it is better to keep an equal temperature. The measles is often the exciting cause of consumption therefore depletion should be used in the commencement and the cough should be alleviated by opiates and fomentations applied to the chest when there is pneumonic inflammation.

Lecture 25<sup>th</sup> by Prof. Peacock with a Key to 29<sup>th</sup> 1819

The next disease which I shall mention is the chronic whooping cough. This is a contagious disease but it has been disputed whether the patient can have it more than once. I do not know that I ever saw it twice in the same patient. There may be two varieties of the disease. The seat of the disease appears to be in the mucous membrane of the bronchiae. Some suppose its seat to be in the stomach. The stomach is often affected by sympathy producing putrefaction. It most frequently attacks young children most usually from the adults having had the disease when young. It is attended with considerable danger under particular circumstances. It is more dangerous in very young infants, when fatal it generally terminates by

suffocation or runs into convulsions. It is dangerous in asthmatic patients also when the patient is attended with dysentery. It is not necessarily attended with fever and attacks not often occur, but it is more fatal in the autumn. Young children ought to be kept free from it at that season of the year. It comes on generally in about 14 days after recovering the disease. We can't always discern it at the disease at first. In this disease the most distinguishing mark is the noise or whooping made on inspiration, this comes on in about 10 days after the attack. The remedies are, where there is great violence bleeding and emetics of antimony but where weakness attends ippecuonibus is preferable. Where the disease has catarrhal affections a strong infusion of blood root given in doses of a table-spoon full at a time and repeated as often as necessary is a useful remedy. As depulmonary remedies Calomel and Rad. Rhei. When of lung stirring tonics are sometimes necessary as opium or Dover's powder. The balsoms are to be kept open. When dysentery of the asthmatic kind attends rectificants are useful. The panaceum bark and tincture of cantharides.

Alkalies are generally useful. Young infants don't bear nor cotes like other medicines. There is a number other medicines I have not mentioned, as. smoke root, sassafras, & galangal roots are generally useful. There is a singular medicine generally used this is good old spirits heat and set on fire after it is burnt the remainder is made thick with sugar this is good to lessen the cough. The patient should be kept in the air

on the account of the dyspnoea resting on horseback is serviceable when convenient. The nourishment should be of the pureraceous kind. Some remedies act as specifics as the tincture of antifebral must in doses of from 8 to 12 drops sometimes useful, but specifics in general are not safe Corynanthia parotidea or mumps. This is a contagious disease affecting a person but once in his life. Sometimes one of the parotids and sometimes both are affected. This disease is frequently accompanied with a swelling of the testicles in males and of the breasts in females, this is not produced by cold I never saw suppuration take place in this disease. Sometimes there is no considerable fever at first. It is not often fatal frequently no assistance called for though it is sometimes, I saw two cases where it affected the lower part of the abdomen they were both fatal. The remedies should be the same as in phlegmonous inflammation bleeding, cathartics, laxatives &c. The vapour of hot vinegar is very useful. When the testes are affected they should be suspended on the patient kept in a horizontal posture.

The next contagious disease are the last that I shall mention is the scrofulous angina or ulcerous sore throat it is evidently highly contagious. I have thought that it has sometimes appeared in healthy persons who have had no communication with the sick of the disease persons may become so contaminated although they may not have the disease themselves as to communicate it to others thus we see it brought into physicians families the physicians not affected themselves. It may be communicated by contaminated clothes. I can't tell the time that it comes on after infection it sometimes comes on in less than 14 days I have not seen it twice in the same person. Some (especially the weak) are more liable to it than others. It is not so liable to run through a family as some contagious diseases. It does not so often prove fatal to adults as to children. The symptoms consist about the throat and breast and when the disease is acute the pulse is full and tense and attended with general fever and when considerable a diarrhoea attends. There is a peculiar delirium which attends this disease, the patient appearing to be asleep and talking but when he is waked up he is perfectly rational. When fatal the patient generally dies about the 8<sup>th</sup> day sometimes on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day. At an uncertain period an eruption or efflorescence appears over the whole body of a dark colour which when the disease is violent are of a darker colour. The pulse is full and frequent on looking into mouth we find coughs of an ash colour at first about the fauces which afterwards become darker and separate leaving deep ulcers. It sometimes happens to the ear by which means the patient is frequently rendered deaf. Ulcers often appear on the surface of the forehead particularly to the treatment in this disease there is some difference of opinion. Dr. Gully, a distinguished bleeding physician and author of the use of the leech, but some not withstanding bleed there is nothing at first that entitles a doctor to bleed in this disease and can do no harm and probably may do good if taken in moderate doses. There is no profusion in this disease the time of appearance depends on the morbid action of the capillaries. Bleeding if not in the commencement of the disease is probably injurious remedies such as senna, bloodroot and sulphate of mercury are proper for the commencement of the disease. Cathartics of a strong purgative to be avoided but mild ones are useful especially in the beginning. Calomel is as good a cathartic as any, it cannot produce its specific action in time to be of service. Sulphate of mercury given in doses of from 1 to 2 grains is of use as an emetic cathartics acts as a local application. Local applications are the most to be depended upon in this disease. Capsicum is one of the most affectual given so as to act powerful upon the part and spirits are useful. I have tried the sulphate of copper and with effect in stopping the discharge of solution of the sulphate of copper instead of astringent gargles has been very effectual also Camomile sublimate as a local application with regard to indolous which act upon the system cathartics should be given to open the bowels and as to purgative bark one can give enough to act upon

the system, external applications, blisters have not answered my expectations I am cautious of using them as they have a tendency to become gangrenous. The application of cold water from what I can learn is a successful remedy I have not tried it but once there is no particular specific in this disease. The food and drink should consist of gruel and porridge and any agreeable liquid. Patients after this disease are very liable to anasarca, it follows mild as well as more violent cases. In this kind of anasarca there is no affection of any of the organs of the viscera. The best remedy for this kind of anasarca is the digitalis or fox glove and peruvian bark.

Lecture 27<sup>th</sup> by Dr. Smith del'd December 9<sup>th</sup> 1819  
We have now gone over those diseases which are called febrile, or what Dr. Cullen places under the class pyrexia. We see that most diseases arise from different causes and are different in their effects upon the system. Since diseases have specific causes certainly it is improper to class all diseases under one head or two heads but each disease ought to have its particular name. One disease does not run into another as was formerly supposed. There is but one fever which is general or arises independent of local inflammation and even this has lately been disputed. Typhus and intermittents are the only fevers which arise independent of contagion. I believe that two diseases may affect the system at the same time.

Hemorrhage. It is of two kinds spontaneous and distinct 1<sup>st</sup> where it is thrown out by the seraments without any change of structure 2<sup>nd</sup> when it arises from morbid structures such as fungi &c. By doctor Cullen hemorrhage was divided into active and passive. Spontaneous bleeding is produced by rupture of a vessel and there is no

such thing, as vis a tergo. It often takes place, without any increased action, it seems to depend upon the capillaries attacking the blood to the vessels, this is produced by, ~~never~~ <sup>never</sup> with leuvi fungi &c. There are some cases where the capillaries are affected universally over the system. Hemorrhage rarely comes on in those cavities of the body that are closed but in those that have some exit from the body, as the nose, intestines &c. There is sometimes a congenital disposition to hemorrhage, in this case it is sometimes discharged into the cellular substance forming petechia or vireas. Opium has stopped hemorrhage from the nose in several instances after astringents and tonics had failed. Hemorrhage does not depend on the condition of the blood, but upon an undue balance between the action of the arteries and veins, the veins refusing to take up the blood as fast as it is given out by the veins, sometimes it is produced by cold rendering the veins torpid. In some cases of hemorrhage no general remedy, will have any effect as when the bleeding arises from a morbid structure whatever cuts off the vessels <sup>or</sup> mangled structure, cures the disease. Sometimes bleeding arises from increased action of the arteries throwing out more blood than the veins can take up, in this case cold applied in the neighborhood will check the bleeding, but there is another kind more obstinate where cold applied to the part will increase the lissenes, in such cases opium and external warmth will check it speedily. There is frequently a tendency to bleed in old people where cold does harm and opium

always stops it. As to remedies they should be different in different cases. When there is considerable action present bleeding is sometimes useful but it may generally be put down as a fact that when one full bleeding does not check haemorrhage that after bleedings will do no good. Astringents will sometimes check it but they have often disappointed me. I am disposed to think that they are useful in no other way than by exciting, nausea. Another set of remedies are emetics. Blue vitriol checks haemoptysis very certainly. Oil of turpentine is sometimes useful. Trillium is very good for uterine haemorrhage. Opium is the remedy most to be depended upon, it will stop haemorrhage even from small arteries when divided.

Lecture 28<sup>th</sup> Delivered by Doctor Smith Dec 10<sup>th</sup> 1819

Epistaxis. This most generally affects young subjects under the age of puberty. When used by accident, heat, or violent exercise, cold generally checks it; blue vitriol, astringents, suffused into the nose, bleeding to produce faintness. It is not very dangerous unless it occurs in haemorrhagic dispositions in which case opium will often stop it as likewise will emetics, blisters are too slow to be depended upon in haemorrhagic dispositions. Opium will sometimes stop it even in youth. The patient's have a peculiar countenance and pulse like that in dropsy. When the constitution is broken down it requires a different treatment, when applications are to be made and stimulants are to be given internally. Blood root is useful, I never have had much trial of the properties of iron. Posterior ought to be attended to. I have seen two cases where a horizontal position checks the bleeding. Astringents may be drawn up into the nostril solution of white vitriol or alum, these sometimes fail. In extreme cases a string may be run down the nose and a deposit of lint tie it to it and draw up into the posterior nares so as to plug it up. The remedies that are best when cold moist astringer are opium, blood root, tincture of iron, ginseng. The extract of lead is sometimes useful. The next case of bleeding is haemoptysis. This does not occur until after the age of puberty, it is not often fatal from the immediate loss of blood but sometimes it proves suddenly fatal. There is an singular fact attending haemoptysis and that is that

a small quantity of blood discharged from the lungs, prostrates the patient as much as a large quantity from any other part. Patients are not so apt to die of consumption after large as they are after small and frequent discharges. As to the prognosis, when it comes on in consequence of the suppession of some other discharge it is not so dangerous as otherwise. It does not to produce consumption by a rupture of a blood vessel terminating in suppuration, but the productive portion appears to be the same as to consumption. As to the stopping the hemorrhage in the lungs, it seems sometimes to depend upon the antiseptic action, in this case bleeding from the arm will often check it, but when it is attended with debility it does but sometimes to keep up now and then generally painful, and I never have known full vomiting, diarrhoea, &c. frequently cures it. Sulphate of copper is perhaps the best. Blood-root when well root to keep up nausea for a considerable time is better. Opium given alone is not of so much use as when combined with some other medicine as opium and tartar or acetate of lead. Calomel is sometimes useful by producing salivation. The body should be kept warm especially the lower extremities. It very often comes on with a cough and ought to be considered as an incipient consumption. The commencement in general bleeding is the most important and when attended with cough opium combined with some other medicine is very useful. Blistering and to be kept up on the thorax.

Hematemesis, or bleeding from the stomach, the blood in this case is generally thrown up by coughing, sometimes this repeated and sometimes blood appears in the stool. It is preceded by faintness and nausea and almost always preceded with some disorder of the viscera of the abdomen. Remedies. Astringents such as allspice, sugar of lead afterwards such remedies as act upon the viscera particulary the liver such as calomel. Opium combined with blood-roots or other astringent remedies, or astringents are the remedies to be depended upon. Bleeding sometimes takes place in the intestines towards their upper extremity. On dissection there is found small black points generally occupying a considerable surface from which the blood flows and not from a single vessel. This disease requires the same treatment as hematemesis.

Hemorrhage. This frequently arises from a morbid structure in postural terrors, it is not cured by general remedies, the terrors are to be cut off by the knife or ligature, the former however is generally preferable, there is no danger of hemorrhage following the operation. Coagulants is to be obviated by laxatives such as the bark of capiava or white pine twigs, the bark which may be taken on a little sugar and afterwards the yolk of an egg should be taken. Iron will sometimes cure the predisposition to the disease. An ointment of nitro-gel or opium is sometimes useful for sores made by boughs is sometimes necessary. It commonly comes on late in life and in ungainly constitutions.

# Lecture 29<sup>th</sup> del'd by Doct Smith December 1<sup>st</sup> 1819

I come now to speak of hemorrhage from the urinary organs. When blood appears in the urine we can not always tell from what part it sprung, whether from the urethra, bladder or kidneys, when it comes from the urethra the last urine is generally clear, when blood comes from the bladder it is uncertain whether it comes from the bladder or kidneys, we must judge from other symptoms. When from the bladder it frequently comes in an inconsiderable quantity attended with pain in the region of the bladder. It is sometimes idiopathic in the kidneys in young subjects whether from some inflammation or what I do not know. We can't always determine whether it is from the kidneys or bladder, however the practice is the same. It sometimes comes on in the kidneys in consequence of a blow in the region of the kidneys. When the bleeding is in consequence of a stone astringents and steadies should be given. Other from morbid structure I don't know of any remedy that will cure it. In idiopathic bleeding from the kidneys give opium combined with extract of lead and turpentine. When it is in consequence of a stricture or enlargement of the prostate gland the most by no means any the disease generally gets well without any further treatment.

There is a kind of hemorrhage peculiar to females, which take place in the uterus. This kind of bleeding may be distinguished from the menstrual discharge by its coagulating. There is more or less blood discharged immediately after delivery, but of this kind of hemorrhage I shall speak in my course upon midwifery. That kind of hemorrhage which I have reference to at this time generally takes place about the age of forty, after having had a number of children, it comes on a little before or after the menstrual discharge. The blood coagulates and fills down the way over it is frequently mistaken by medical men for an abortion. It may be easily distinguished by its frequency by the intermission coming on soon and is not attended with that sick cold stomach that attends pregnancy and there is no tenderness about the part. I don't know as there is any medicine that will immediately check it. The extremities should be kept warm, the patient should keep in a horizontal posture, on the lower extremities a little ointment should be applied to the region of the uterus. Opium combined with sugar of lead alum, or other astringents is the best remedy during the bleeding. The fits of hemorrhage generally come on once in three months and we should during the interval give some medicine to stop it coming on of any more fit. For this purpose iron is as efficacious as any given in as large a quantity as the stomach will bear, iron is better than bark. Coaguleness should be elevated by neutral salts. The compound tincture of guacam sometimes operates, I have used it when given in full dose. The only thing in it that works is it is its operating as a coagitive, it is composed of gum tragacanth 1/2 drachm, aqua ammonia 3 dr. Sul. Sulphur 3 dr. Spirit. of wine full dose on tablespoon full increased if necessary. As to bleeding I never seen a case that seemed to indicate it. I suppose that injections might be used but it is necessary that they

should be applied to the surfaces of the uterine in order to be of any use, and it very difficult to inject a fluid into the uterus. William has cured one patient, when other medicines have failed.

Lecture 30<sup>th</sup> delth December 13<sup>th</sup> 1819 by J. Smith M.D.

I shall now proceed to speak of diseases of the pulmonary organs and in the first place of those of the lungs. It is proper however before speaking of the diseases to consider the physiology and functions of the lungs. In the act of breathing the lungs are perfectly passive it being performed by the action of the parts about the thorax. In the cases of the diseases of the lungs one of two kinds one external as when the air is prevented from entering the lungs by any thing destroying the action of the muscles, or placed in the cavity of the thorax; on the other is a disease communicating with cavity of the thorax thus letting air into the cavity of the thorax external to the lungs and not into the lungs when the thorax is enlarged or when there is any pressure applied to the lungs impeding the passage of the air. Besides those causes which are external there are other set of causes which depend upon the condition of the lungs themselves. In cases that depend upon an external cause the remedies are external and of small effect not speak of them at present but shall speak of those that are internal. In those cases affecting the lungs themselves the air is gradually occupied with a fluid filling up the vessels of the lungs and by that means excluding the air from vicinity in contact with the lungs as in asthma when the suddenness of the coming on of your burst of asthma is owing to the obstruction of the lungs by a viscid mucus. This sudden coming on of asthma has induced me to suppose that it rises owing to spasm, but we have no reason to suppose that there is any muscular fibres in the lungs and indeed there is no action upon them. In asthma there is a change in the membranes of the nose pouring out a viscid fluid. And however reason to doubt but that there is a similar affection of the lungs at the same time, and asthma is always attended with a hæmorrhage in breathings like air passing through a tube it appears to be very similar to the hæmorrhage or hæmorrhaug made to expel the air from the lungs. As to the other opposite of the air upon the lungs it has been ascertained in different ways it was formerly thought that the blood was oxygenated in the lungs but it has been found of late that the blood is deoxygenated in the lungs the carbon is discharged from the blood in the lungs they being an excretory organ the carbon from the blood being given off by the lungs being destroyed but from emaciation. It is owing to a peculiar mortification of the mucus membrane of the lungs it is sometimes preceded by inflammation it commences with a rough expectoration at first small in quantity it afterwards becomes green and thicker and at last becomes pure pus. This a violent discharge is capable of purifying the lungs without any

The first disease that I shall mention is consumption. It rather belongs to the diseases of the sanguiferous system but as I did not speak of it under that head I will consider it for this disease. In consumption patients do not die in consequence of the function of the lungs being destroyed but from emaciation. It is owing to a peculiar mortification of the mucus membrane of the lungs it is sometimes preceded by inflammation it commences with a rough expectoration at first small in quantity it afterwards becomes green and thicker and at last becomes pure pus. This a violent discharge is capable of purifying the lungs without any

above over of the substance of the lungs. If consumption was in consequence of tuberculosis the expectation would take place more suddenly. Consumption rarely takes place under the age of puberty, although it does sometimes. The same may be said of old age, it most commonly comes on between fifteen and forty-five. It has been thought to be hereditary and is perhaps as properly considered as any other disease. It has been ascertained to be contagious by some and in some instances it appears to be under particular circumstances. As to the nature of the disease it appears to be a local disease not depending on the state of the system generally, seldom occurring after very debilitated as before debilitated and are intermitting fever due to the disease not in proportion to any remedy it presents which will cure the disease. It is an attempt at present to protract or relieve the symptoms. It is said to be a disease of temperate climates. It sometimes begins in the cold winter weather and disappears in the summer but is not always the case. It sometimes follows other diseases in the measles. As to the manner in which cold acts in consumption people, it is thought to be by exciting perspiration this might be obviated by cloths but the lungs might then be exposed to the action of the cold this might be obviated by going into a common climate or continuing over a warm bath. If the heat has taken place a change of temperature is of no effect as to the use of sea air in consumption it is probable that if the patient were to be kept off at sea all the time it would be useful but small voyages or visiting is of little use, and not so good as a removal into the country. As to clothing and deportment the patient should have some garment which will exclude the air in some kind of shelter under a stone chimney or a fire place. As to the color of clothing, white is more likely except when the temperature is over ninetieth will consider the subject further in my next lecture.

Lesson B for deli December 14<sup>th</sup> 1844 following with Dr. consumption appears to be more frequent at present than formerly. This has been attributed to two causes change in diet and dress and I am inclined to think that there is more die biliary of this disease than formerly. The change in diet is chiefly in the want of coffee and tea these both have in a stimulating quality and of course the use of it is hurtful in some instances. Respectfully, dress in so far as I can predict they are warmer than former and their apartments are warmer and more comfortable, so that I am inclined to think that the change respecting the dress is unprovened. There is another cause which seems to produce consumption now than formerly, this is there is more people following occupations of a sedentary kind than formerly and respecting occupation more die of consumption that do not follow than of those that do and that sedentary people are the most liable

to it as there more weakness of the system in such people than in those that are in the open air as those that are in the open air become fortified against the cold. Exercise and exercise is one of the best preventatives to consumption and it is probably, owing to this that physicians rarely die of consumption. There is no occupation that fortifies the system so well against consumption as agriculture. There is three or four kinds of consumptions, first in consequence of some internal affection, second in consequence of inflammation of the lungs third tubercular consumption, these tubercles have also supposed to arise in consequence of some nephritic affection, but I have some doubt whether tubercles produce consumption I believe they are the effect and not the cause of consumption. Respecting the treatment of consumption, bleeding has been recommended by some probably from its being useful in that arising from inflammation of the lungs, it has likewise been recommended by others. It has probably saved some of its consequence, however, and in some by bringing on debility it seems to have produced it, as a general rule it can't be relied upon. Another remedy recommended by a great many is bleeding and issues, before better known comes on, are sometimes useful, but they are not afterwards, after matter is formed they in late the system too much. Another set of remedies are emetics. In cases of incipient consumption they have sometimes cured it for this purpose sulphate of copper, sulphate and sulphate of zinc have been used, when hectic fever has taken place they are wholly useless. However in the incipient stage it sometimes useful by producing irritation removing the cough and other symptoms frequently, this proves that by exciting strong irritation it takes away many of the symptoms. When these are positive, attend. Paroxysms are sometimes useful merely to keep the lungs regular any thing further tends to weaken the system. Balsomie unguis more frequently given in order to bring up the mucus in the lungs, but this is purely peaceful they are generally hurtful by their stimulating qualities. Muscularunctines are sometimes useful in removing the irritation and thus allaying the cough. A decoction of the island moss is mucilaginous and tonic and may be useful. As to tonics of iron bark &c. they all fail when hectic fever taken place, they have a tendency rather to produce irritation. Digitalis sometimes relieves the symptoms by diminishing the cough and irritation, it does not prove therapeutic. This is water in some of the cavities of the body. About twenty years ago inhalation of vapors into the lungs was done. I tried this with common air combined with hydrogen without any use, then combined with circinate was used without any success. It has been used and was in like manner unsuccessful, as little as it has been tried. Opium has done more for consumption than any other remedy combined with calomel, opium, blood root, or tannin mixture by removing the cough.

the diet it was formerly the practice to keep consumptive patients on a milk and vegetable diet, but this has gone out of use, some can use milk and to some it appears to be hurtful because such substances are generally agreeable. Some soft meat with impunity, I don't mean to prohibit their eating it. I don't believe that consumptive patients are either killed or cured by diet. As to drinks fermented liquors are generally injurious when it is attended with heat. Ardent spirits don't produce it, as drunkards hardly if ever die of consumption. Some patients receive relief from the use of spirits, Brandy, milk and sugar is sometimes useful.

Lecture 32<sup>nd</sup> delivered by Walker with Dr. W. W. December 15<sup>th</sup> 1819  
Spine or spine remedy, which has, lately, been highly recommended by some in consumption which I forgot to mention when speaking of this disease. I never made use of consumption cured by it. Indeed we have not as yet had any remedy that would cure it, and it is probable we never shall be able to cure it after he has taken place. At any rate we cannot give at present any very flattering account about it all that we can do at present is to relieve those diseases tending to consumption and thus prevent its taking place. Bleeding, undoubtedly is a very useful remedy for relieving cough tending to consumption. I know of no case where profuse accidental bleeding cured disease tending to consumption. If bleeding is made use of it ought to be of no use and at the commencement of the disease. Respecting the use of emetics of some kind in this case they are only useful at the commencement of the disease when it diminishes the pulse and relieves the expectoration symptoms it may be continued for a considerable time. When combined with some emetic drug is generally useful. If vigorous measures are to be adopted it should be early in the disease otherwise it may destroy the life of the patient. A good cold for a bad cough is composed of 12 grain of opium, 1 grain of laudanum, 12 grain of quills, 12 grain of laudanum and 12 grain of aloes. This shall mention in the course. It has been used among inflammatory diseases. It was however not supposed to be an affection of the trachea but it is a morbid affection of the whole of the bronchial vessels. Bleeding has generally been recommended but it can't be relied upon alone, in some cases it seems to shorten the life of the patient as was the case with General Washington who died of this disease. It most common in children. It seems to arise from a species of epidemic. The best remedies and those emetics and other emetics in this disease. Bloodroot is the remedy in which the most is to be depended upon. I have never lost a single patient in this disease since I knew the virtues of this remedy. Use a quantity sufficient to give a tablespoonfull once in an hour until it relieves the patient. Mincing has been recommended but it does not have time to produce its proper effects. As to cathartics like the balsam ought to be unloaded further than this they are

harmful. Blisters & pustules, applied about the thorax are useful. Inhalations of vapors, (I don't know but vapors among pure vapors is as good as any) sometimes of use to arrest & stop the expectoration &c. There may be cases where the operation of bronchotomy may relieve, but generally, the disease is too low down for this operation to relieve the disease. The first disease is the asthma. It sometimes takes place in childhood, it more generally comes on after puberty, both sexes are liable to it. It is not often cured. It does not often kill suddenly but terminates in consumption or dropsy. It seems to arise from a morbid condition of the mucous membranes of the lungs. There is a great many kinds of asthma described by different writers, it has generally been supposed to be produced by spasm but this is not the case, there being no spasmodic affection. There appears to be something in situation which affects asthmatical patients. A fit of asthma is sometimes produced by substances inhaled into the lungs as the pollen of certain plants or spores. This last is so offensive, to some that they can hardly be in the room where it is. Remedies. Comting frequently put a stop to the fit, likewise blisters. The longitudinal fibres are sometimes of service. Stramonium sometimes cures the fits, the sedative extract of plant may be given, also making the root has been of service to some and some not. Opium combined with ergot is useful, likewise digitalis is beneficial. The pill above mentioned is also useful in this disease. It is however by being at sea but not on the sea shore. Sometimes it runs into consumption at other times it terminates in fits. To diet asthmatical patients should abstain from fermented liquors and be careful what they eat. Blisters and incisions are sometimes useful. Bleeding to fainting sometimes relieved the fits but this is not to be depended upon solely at all times.

Lesson 33<sup>rd</sup> lecture, V. Smith M. D. December 16<sup>th</sup>.  
Besides those diseases of the lungs that are mentioned, there are other chronic affections such as, chronic cough, dyspepsia &c. These are affections arising from a change in the structure of the lungs. Adhesions frequently form about the surface of the lungs, there often cases where collections of matter lie concealed in the lung, for a great length of time. When the patient is affected with chronic cough, dyspepsia &c. without any change of structure the medicines mentioned yesterday may cure it but when accompanied with a change of structure they will not. We shall next proceed to consider the diseases of the digestive organs these consist of the mouth, stomach, intestine & pancreas &c. In the stomach it undergoes a change formerly supposed to be due to fermentation but this is not always the case. The immediate cause depends upon the volatile liquor secreted by the internal walls of the stomach.

The diseases of the digestive organs may be divided into two kinds those depending upon a change of action and those depending upon a change of structure. A long continued change of action in an organ may change the structure of the organ.

They may also be divided according as the effect the whole or only one of the organs of digestion &c. As to the power of the digestive organs, there is no difference in the blood of different animals, the style is the same whether the animal is carnivorous or granivorous. The first disease that I shall mention of the digestive organs is dispepsia. This consists in a failure of digestion. The stomach is disturbed by other parts of the alimentary canal likewise by affections of the uterus, urinary organs, skin and excretaries also by sympathy of the mind. As to the remedies proper in dispepsia we must have regard to the particular symptoms, every thing that keeps up the disease should be avoided. Asleep sometimes prevails in the stomach, this was formerly supposed to arise from fermentation of the food in the stomach but of late it is supposed to be secreted by the stomach. I know one instance where this humor was so strong as to destroy all the lower teeth whilst the upper teeth remained perfectly sound. Respecting the gas it was formerly supposed to be set at liberty by the fermenting substance in the stomach but is probably excreted, or is immediately excreted from the secreted fluids. Medicines which act merely on the contents of the stomach are inefficient the should have some action on the coats of the stomach thereby altering the secretions of the stomach. Tonics by merely employing the stomach is of little use and often injurious the same may be said of cathartics which are useful to keep the bowels regular. The proper remedies are such as act on the stomach itself and alter its secretions. Tonics are sometimes useful when the patient is constive. Bitters used to neutralise the system such as the horehound. Some of the herbs possess other qualities as the aloe, this and horehound there is haemorrhoidal affections. The purgative bark is sometimes useful but is injurious when the patient is constive. Iron is useful if the bowels are kept regular. Medicines applied to other parts of the body. If the patient has cold feet they should be kept warm as well as the whole body. Some cases have been cured by the bath the cold is preferable to the warm. Blisters on the stomach or back are sometimes of service. Eruptions on the skin are not to be checked but with caution. The cause of the disease is sometimes in the victim as, strifine or haemorrhoidal affections. Constipation is sometimes the cause. As to drink and food it is good to drink in the warm. Blisters on the stomach or back are sometimes of service. Eruptions on the skin are not to be checked but with caution. The cause of the disease is sometimes in the victim as, strifine or haemorrhoidal affections. Constipation is sometimes the cause. As to drink and food it is good to drink in a moderate quantity, it is injurious. And strong spirits should never be taken but as a medicine as it destroys the power of the digestive organs. Coffee and tea produce dispepsia they contain some narcotic, or stimulant qualities. Some kinds of food is injurious. In acute diseases we may take the appetite for a guide but in chronic diseases we should always suspect it. The cause of the disease ought to be

broken for the longer of the habits and it is well to change, many of the habits are preferable to incline the humor to one. It is difficult to lay down any rules respecting diet. Solids are more easily digested than the softer kinds of food. Milk is frequently injurious animal food is injurious when confined upon it for a great length of time.

lecture 34<sup>th</sup> by Matthew Smith M.D. Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1811  
When speaking of the broken diet in dyspepsia I observed that patients for the most part were injurious whenever the practice of confining patients to animal food is injurious. It is better to use as mixture of animal and vegetable food. The patient should not take food between meals or when it is sometimes better but twice a day. When food is taken into the stomach whilst food previously taken is undergoing digestion it seems to interrupt the action going on in the stomach. The English method of eating & think is preferable to eating little eat a full meal of meat at noon their meals at morning and evening consists of some lighter kind of food. As to the remedies proper for dyspepsia I mentioned some of them in my last lecture but there is some which I have not mentioned. Opium is sometimes an excellent remedy. Wine is sometimes useful. Mercury sometimes succeeds by strongifying the action of the stomach. Bismuth has not cured any this however. Senna sometimes brings on the disease but it is generally of great use it is best for the patient to take a purgative. The patient should eat the mucus but not bundle up too much. The mucus on cold health is useful but the cold is the best. I shall next proceed to objects of costiveness. This is a habit in which the food is too long in the alimentary canal. Other astringents prevail, cathartics should not be given but it ought to be obviated by laxatives. It is attended with a deficiency of secretions and the peristaltic motion is too slow. Sometimes it is in consequence of some obstruction in the alimentary canal this is rarely more than a plug in the colon sometimes it arises from piles or structure. We should increase the action of the intestines. Cathartics are injurious we should substitute laxatives they should be continued until they restore the action. Laxatives are very often cured with tonics combined with astringents. Astringents are sometimes useful, also gum guaiacum is sometimes useful, I have however great use even in full doses of a teaspooon full at a time also the volatile pine turpentine. The compound tincture of opium is a good medicine. Calomel 1 grain at night followed by laudanum is frequently useful. At night time composed of 1 oz. Cork, 1 oz. 1/3 grain 1/3 Rhubarb, gird a heaping teaspooon full twice a day & a good remedy. Alcohol is injurious, wine is not so good as beer. Coffee will sometimes prevent it. The medical soft 3 teaspooons full of cream of tartar and one of galangal, a pint of water is sometimes useful. Phosphorus is better than the

sulphate of soda. The next disease that I shall mention is diarrhoea. It is of two kinds acute and chronic. The acute is generally due to the season and diet of the patient. It consists in an increased motion of the intestines. Increased frequency of stools does not constitute diarrhoea except they are liquid. Laxatives sometimes cure it when the bowels are evacuated opium combined with saffron is a good remedy. Anemetics are sometimes useful. The surface should be kept warm. Chilled deer blood is somewhat different the stools are large in proportion to the number, it is more obstinate than the acute. Cathartics are injurious. The prickly ash bark is the most useful remedy in this disease. But galls and nutmeg in doses of a teaspoon full is sometimes useful. Senna will rarely, if ever, fit the body, should be kept warm. Blisters are subservient applied to the abdomen is sometimes of great service. The food should be taken in small quantities and not frequent. The drink should be but in small quantities.

Lecture 35<sup>th</sup> last October Smith December 20<sup>th</sup> 1819

The next disease of the chylomicra, which I shall mention is cholic. It is attended with pain in the epiphrenic generally about the navel and costiveness and purging. It is owing to an interruption of the peristaltic motion of the intestines. After unexpected actions of the upper part of the intestines and the action becomes inverted. If an enema is given the contents of the stomach are now evacuated and afterwards bile is brought up by the inverted action of the upper part of the intestines. Bile is not the cause of cholic as some have supposed, it acts as a remedy to check purging by sides as a stimulant. In cases of interruption of the intestinal canal sometimes the bile is brought into the stomach before passing back place and brought up by the first effort to vomit. Cholic has been divided into bilious phlegmatic and hysterical cholic but there is no regard of this division. There is no such thing as pure cholic. The causes of cholic are various, derived from poisonous substances received into the stomach produce symptoms of cholic. It is produced by unproper or indigestible food received into an empty stomach also from causes which act on other parts of the body, as cold. In all these cases the system frequently relieves itself on has been relieved by cathartics but there has been a predisposition sometimes to it and this is now obstinate to cure the disease, one ought to look well to the cause. If it arises from unproper food an emetic should be given. If it is brought on by accidencies we ought to cure it by calomel, one of the best remedies is pearl ash or what is better still from ashes. Merygoria succeeds well. I have given it in doses of 1/2 oz at a time, it sometimes is taken up but enough generally adheres to have some effect. This operates as a cathartics and tonics. When there is not any acidity all that is necessary is to restore the action of the intestinal canal. The cathartics may be preceded by a cathartic without any effect upon the disease. As to cathartics there is judgment to

believe in the use of them. Strong cathartics are objectionable from this cause, they keep up the inverted action and do not remove the protracted position but often after the application of smooth purgatives the bowels often fall into the same state again. While cathartics are sometimes immediately rejected in this case opium is the best remedy on combined with calomel in a small dose will often cure the disease. The warm bath of an hour excites the peristaltic motion by taking off the stricture, the surface should be kept warm especially the feet. If the disease does not yield to this treatment a blisken should be applied to the abdomen when this fails cold water dashed over the abdomen or lower extremities or injected into the rectum will sometimes prove successful when other remedies have failed. The cold in this case acts as a stimulus. It is sometimes better than the warm bath but the warm bath should be twice first. As to the use of jalap and calomel in this disease jalap is one of the worst remedies that I have tried, on full doses it is sure to fuke the patient. Calomel in small doses, as one grain once an hour or combined with aloes is an excellent remedy. A full evacuation from the stomach will frequently cure the disease. The blisken will especially upon cold air be useful. For some severe cases injections of tobacco smoke has sometimes cured on what is better an infusion of tobacco, it never ought to exceed 15 to a pint of water and one half injected at once if does not have its proper effect the other half may be given after 15 minutes. He ought to be cautious in the use of injections of an infusion, heat too much tobacco be not used as such effects may arise from an over dose. Warm water injected into the rectum brings on peristaltic motion, sometimes relieves the pain. Violent and sudden with a shock of pain is the power of this and the abdomen and the warm bath should be tried if this fails cold water should be dashed on the abdomen and lower extremities sometimes this is successful when a small, fast physician succeeds in this disease in the endeavor to procure a evacuation sometimes if entered through the whole intestinal canal the whole being converted in its actions over the fees are brought up by no. time, this is attended with great danger. There is no fecal mass to the contents of the intestine or leave the colon a therefore expectant pain is that hence brings on all the symptoms of colic when stranguulated and in sum this reason, ought always to make inquiry when a patient is affected with such a disease whether the patient has a ruptured or hernia.

Lecture 36<sup>th</sup> by Mr. Smith on D. December 21<sup>st</sup> 1811  
An ointment called which I forgot to mention that I used in this salve is attended with a full pulse bleeding is of great importance and should be the first thing with other cathartics I did not mention in the all of water given in the dose of half of an ounce but I have not derived any benefit with benefit from it. The next disease that I shall mention is dysentery Dr. Cullen says it is a contagious disease but it does not always appear to be contagious. Those that are

contagious differ from those that are not; the contagious is always combined with gripes. It is confined to warm climates and seasons generally but this is not always the case sometimes it appears in the winter. Symptomes Doctor Cullen says it is attended with fever, pain and tenesmus the stools are frequent and griping, consisting of bloody mucus without any well defined mucus are taken to procure evacuations the is generally no pain smell. It attacks in different ways sometimes it is ushered in by diarrhoea but frequently by costiveness. As to its duration there is no definite period of time it lasts it sometimes terminates in three or four days and at other times continues as many weeks. It is one of those diseases that can be interrupted by medicine. The longer it continues the more is it to cure. Some suppose that it arises from the bile becoming exalted, others from a check to the peristaltic others from a fever kindred upon the viscera of the abdomen, but neither of these opinions appears to be correct. Its seat appears to be in the colon. There is no evidence that it arises from bile in the stools is no evidence of this as it is produced by irritation applied to the intestinal canal as weines increase the secretion from the biliary gland. That the state of the surface of the body has some influence in this disease is probable. Cholera morbus has some affinity to dysentery. From another consideration to dysentery young children are more liable to it than adults, old and worn out people are more liable to it. When it happens to very young children, pregnant women people of worn out constitution and especially to children affected with scrofula, though it is very dangerous in the latter, is a common by product. A violent spasm in a moderate quantity prevents the disease. As to the remedies people differ but it is generally agreed that the peristaltic action should be kept up. The bowels ought to be opened by mild cathartics. Strong cathartics ought to be avoided they are evidently useful as desitatives have found the intestinal canal entirely empty. Let it be known that the formation of scabs can be accounted for but by the peristaltic motion of the colon not corresponding with the rest of the intestines. Strong cathartics do more than good medicines which excite perspiration are good. At this time emetics may be given in the commencement of this disease, or a medicine which will operate as an emetic, a cathartic and diaphoretic, in time, cure the disease will affect patient should be kept warm. Small doses of emetic tartar emetic combined with laudanum is a good remedy. Another emetic which is useful, is Vit. Alba & Arn. 1. vassella to colour the liquor. Water & balsm decant the liquor and give of it one table spoon full at a time as an emetic the surface being kept warm, after full bathing, it should be continued in small doses as a tea spoon full at a time. It sometimes passes into the second stage here. In diarrhoea no the violent remedies are hurtful they should be more steadily and less powerful. 1 grain of opium, 1/2 grain of calomel, 1/2 grain of opium confined in a pith is good in this stage. Great strong cathartics have been used one of the worst is castor oil. Mustard oil reach the diseased intestines to heat them as formerly supposed on account of the mucus secreted by the intestine.

they may be of much service. Injections seem to do more harm than good. Rheubarb I have not observed any benefit from. Saltp is worse but it has been given without telling the patient. Extract of bellflower has been used and I think it a good remedy. Nutmeg is a good remedy. 13 of opium boiled in q.s. of water as an injection is useful in many cases. Injections are not so useful as formerly, supposed, and to be of service they must have some qualities besides mere iloginous. Astringent injections are useful in some cases. I shall speak further on dysentery in my next lecture.

Lecture 37<sup>th</sup> by Dr. L. Smith December 22<sup>nd</sup> 1817  
Respecting the use of astringents in dysentery, there has been a great diversity of opinion. Sometimes in the commencement they immediately cure but when attended with fever they are worthless in my opinion. They are useful in the last stage such as ulcer, a dissolution of oak bark species however. &c. Anomalies are sometimes useful in the last stage as aperient. Another remedy of great use in dysentery is opium if properly used it should be combined with some other medicine to keep up perspiration, when the disease is accompanied with tenesmus, opium given by injection is useful. In bad cases of dysentery there is frequently a want of urine for which the aperient species is useful. In this case it is a good symptom to rub opium as copious as formerly. The patient should be kept warm and perspiration encouraged. There has been some account of the efficacy of the application of cold water by affusion the afterwards being kept warm & to diet and drink. The diet should be nutritious & to eat solid food is improper, it should consist of fruit as proper as buckles berries, black berries, &c. Lemons and apples are good & favourable but sometimes fermenting. This is good. The next disease that I shall mention is Calvado or mucus. On this disease there is a great quantity of fluid retained in the stomach and intestines. It commences with vomiting of belches & latter accompanied with prostration, of strength followed with diarrhoea. The like that appears in this disease is the effect and not the cause of the disease. It is almost always brought on in the summer & autumn. When it has continued some hours there is a copious discharge of serous fluid accompanied with cold shudders and spasms. It is not dangerous in healthy people. 3. to the cure Opium is the best, which given in the form of pill also the volatile liniment of m. gumum is very useful warmth should be applied to the middle of the body especially the extremitie. If it should continue a long time of the year it should be treated with the following remedies. If it comes from indigestible food in the stomach it should be evacuated by an emetic. Besides those diseases which I have mentioned there is others where the bowels are affected as hypochondriasis and other diseases commonly called nervous. These are generally cured by some medicine which acts on the stomach.

and bowels. It succeeds not with me, sometimes calomel is the best remedy. Sometimes the spleen is enlarged, this is sometimes accompanied with difficulty of breathing and cough in which it has been confounded with consumption. It has been so much enlarged as to weigh nine pounds. Another organ sometimes affected is the pancreas but I do not know what the symptoms would be in this case. Diseases of the liver. The functions of the liver are sometimes destroyed without the disorganization of the liver. Obstructions are sometimes produced by calculi lodged in the duct sometimes by tumor or loss of vitality or thickening of the coats of the duct. This comes on sudden and is preceded by some affections of the stomach and bowels. It is believed generally by calomel and opium. There is other diseases of this organ where it does not perform its functions and the skin does not become yellow. The urine is always coloured with bile so as to be brown & slate when left in it.

Treated 38<sup>th</sup> by Dr. Smith December 24<sup>th</sup> 1819  
Jaundice. The bile must be first secreted by the liver before it can give the yellow colour which appears in jaundice. When it is mixed from calculi lodged in the ducts or mucous chaledoxes and obstructing the bile it may be excreted frequently & they are of different consistencies they may be dissolved perhaps by remedies. It may arise from insufficiency of the duct. The remedies in jaundice are but few. They almost all act on the alimentary canal. There is only three remedies which I found of service in jaundice these are Opium calomel and cinna. Picking sometimes relieves also astringents. As to whether it acts on the liver or alimentary canal. I do not know. Bile taken from other animals will not supply the place of human bile. Those remedies which I have mentioned have generally been successful. Now says have been recommended they are sometimes useful when the spleen is enlarged. Enlargement of the liver is rare. This may be a cause of jaundice. Enlargement of liver especially in the region of the liver is of service. Audent spirits are the most frequent cause of enlargement of the liver. For enlargement of the liver the patient lies on the right side. Sometimes they can't lie on either side and are obliged to lie on the back. Indigestion almost always attends the patient should I say before he can lie down must be relieved the patient is to be confined for a great length of time. The liver does not often suppurate but when it does it is preceded by some hardness and afterwards a soft spot is to be felt in the center generally surrounded by a hard edge. When a purulent takes place the abscess must be opened with a very sharp instrument getting into the cavity of the abdomen. Suppuration sometimes follows aematites & abscesses on the region of the liver. When mercury and opium fail in enlargement of the liver it is incurable. It is generally uncertain as to the

result of the disease. Nitric acid is sometimes successful, it seems to have an effect something similar to mercury. Diseases of the kidneys. The kidneys are very much influenced by other organs especially the skin and stomach or the aliment. taken into the stomach. It is not often that the kidneys have anything to do with dropsy. Remedies. It is of two kinds, one where the urine abounds in serum, undoubtedly from a broken constitution. The other where the urine contains mchanine matter. Perhaps the kidneys are not in fault in diabetes, and the remedies must act on the whole system. It generally comes on suddenly. Sometimes it arises from intermission also from exposure to cold &c. Young women are subject to it also people of a broken constitution. The kidneys are more soft whether from previous disease or not. I do not know. It is accompanied with a foated breath, dry skin, indigestion, deficiency of perspiration great & in, and a brownish desquamation of the cuticle. It generally comes on in old weather. Remedies. A diet it should be abstemious consisting chiefly of animal food. The patient should abstain from drink of every kind or drink but little. I prescribed ammonia or liquid ammonia saturated with sulphurized hydrogen given in doses from 8 to 12 drachms, is a valuable medicine. The patient should take warm and exercise in the heat of the day to promote perspiration. Tincture of camphoroles applied externally, and given internally, is sometimes useful. The disease is to stops after the first attack.

Lecture 39<sup>th</sup> by Dr. T. Smith December 27<sup>th</sup> 1819

There are some other affection, of the urinary organs which I have not mentioned. There is a want of retention of urine during sleep. It is owing to a supression of urine. It generally commences in childhood and sometimes continues a number of years, and is generally a bad disease to exist. It is attended with pain at and placidity of the muscles. The diet should consist of animal food, including liquids, especially milk, as it is one of the worst things the patient can take. The tincture of camphoroles is useful by producing irritation on the neck of the bladder so that the patient will awake when the urine is discharged. The persianian bark is sometimes useful either in night or sometimes of service when tincture on the serum are useful. Another affection of the urinary organs is where the urine comes to flow without any change of structure but this is a rare disease. I never saw but one case. That was in a boy healthy now, he has however been troubled principally with some bowel complaints. I gave him the tincture of camphoroles and made a poultice of iron and a patient recovered but which infecion came five months later. The next diseases that I shall mention are those of the genital organs of females. In females there is an eversion. Takes place at the age of puberty or about the age of from 12 to 14 years. At this time a remarkable change takes place in the

system, the breasts become turgid, and the health of the female is more or less affected. A deficiency of this evacuation at its proper time is attended with burning, languor, yellow and bluish, the stomach is more or less affected with nausea and a depraved appetite. All these symptoms disappear on the appearance of the menstrual discharge. The menstrual discharge returns once in 4 weeks sometimes only once in 5 weeks. It was once supposed to be influenced by the moon. Afterwards from the supposition that the females surpass the male poster than the males, but now it is accounted for in no other way than that it is a law of nature. The menstrual discharge is not blood, it never coagulates, it will remain shut up in the vagina without any separation of its parts. Doctor Cullen supposed that the menstrual discharge depends upon the ovaria. Another theory is that the cause of suppression or retention is owing to the state of the liver. There is some point to lead us to suppose that it depends upon the state of the generative organs. Cough sometimes comes on in consequence of the disease but where the cough proceeds and this evanescence comes in consequence of the cough it is incurable. With regard to remedies in suppression, they are tonic or stimulant except bleeding. No remedy will restore the discharge but at the period when it should come on. Now in retention we don't know the period when it should come on, in such cases there are but few remedies they are all stimulants and tonics. Some medicines such as species of angelica and some others I have not been successful with mercury Colchantic sometimes succeeds these of the stimulant kind as bilous or the best, but they seem to require something more permanently stimulant. Iron is a very useful remedy given in different forms.

(spurts of iron dissolved) Iron filings sometimes succeed but they ought to be fine. They sometimes operate as a cathartick by mechanical irritation. The black oreg is better than the iron filings, it is a powerful good medicine in such cases. The phosphate of iron is very convenient and efficacious but it is generally impure. 3/4 of pure phosphate of iron will produce the violent violent. Iron enemis is an efficacious remedy given in wine or elixir form. It is a triple compound consisting of iron and muriate of ammonia. Iron in this disease ought to be continued for a great length of time. Stimulant medicines as the compound extract of gum guaiacum given in considerable doses and continued for a considerable length of time is useful.

lecture 40<sup>th</sup> by Nathan Smith M.D. December 23<sup>rd</sup> 1819  
peculiar of the retention of the menses, and the remedies proper for it, in my last lecture, I mentioned the use of iron and gum resin. Besides these there are some others as the oil of savine and other belladonna medicine, also the pectoral, galister and black lead. I have seen some of the stimulating gums as myrrh and galbanum have been used with success. The bowels should be kept open. In diet in retention it should be stimulatory

consisting chiefly of animal food which should be well seasoned.  
This is useful by its stimulus. Milk is a bad diet for these patients.  
Exercise either on horse back or walking is highly beneficial.  
Suppression of the menses is when the female has menstruated  
and the discharge is stopped in consequence of something else besides  
pregnancy. It is sometimes brought on by cold and being in  
the wet. Sometimes it is brought on by debilitating diseases or  
great loss of blood sometimes from causes which act on the  
mind as fear terror or depression of spirits. At the time  
the discharge keeps up it is different in different women  
so in quantity discharged at a time. When there is a suppression  
all the symptoms of retention at least come on. Now the  
treatment may be the same in some cases as in retention  
but sometimes when accompanied with plethora and fever  
bleeding is necessary also bathing the feet in warm water and  
cold baths to keep the kidneys regular are beneficial.  
But when it arises from debility, the same remedies as for retention  
should be made use of. Besides these diseases or irregularities of  
the menstrual discharge, there is another that is when the  
menstrual discharge takes place regularly but is preceded  
and followed by pain. This disease is called dysmenorrhea.  
It is sometimes cured by conception but more frequently  
they are incapable of conception. There is frequently discharged  
a red mucus in the form of a membrane which is found on  
the surface of the uterus. Besides, The gum given in large  
doses has succeeded with me often than any other remedy but  
when the discharge is on account must be given. Sometimes there  
is a great degree of sensibility of the urinary organs, in which  
cold water often is useful to render the urine less acrimonious.  
The patient should be put to bed and kept warm. The spine  
should be given early in the night, prior to the pain com-  
on. A Nagot has been recommended in relation to cold applications  
and also in dry menstruation. Menstruation often causes  
sensation it is accompanied with rheumatis and in such  
cases it should be treated as such. In profuse menstruation the  
patient should be placed in a horizontal posture the body  
should be kept cool and the feet warm. It is useful astringents  
and tonics sometimes even and gum of sassafras. It is useful  
such as sugar of lead also on peruvian bark combined with  
gum are useful also, spermaceti, or a decoction of cassia  
bark is useful. Aromatic substances are useful on account  
of their operation on the urinary organs as gum of sassafras  
and tragacanth. Another disease of the genitive organs of females  
is the leucorrhœa. This discharge is sometimes from the uterus  
and sometimes from the vagina. When it is from the uterus  
astringents should be applied to the vagina. When it proceeds from  
the uterus internal medicines must be used. In a great many  
cases it proceeds from the vagina but when it is from the  
uterus it more resembles ~~menstruation~~ monorrhœa. The internal  
remedies are tincture of camphorides and gum of cassia. An  
astringent the gum caliche is the best. I put 13 of the gum  
caliche in one pint of water and give a wine glass full.

three times a day. When general remedies fail local remedies should be tried. These sometimes succeed when general remedies fail. An injection of white vitriol in water is perhaps as good dosage. Take of white vitriol from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a pint of water for an injection. alum or nut-galls as an injection is useful. To be effectual the should be frequently repeated. They may be taken up by a syringe. The patient should be instructed to do this herself. The menses generally continue to the age of 45 but the time of their cessation is very different in different women. As long as this discharge continues the female is capable of bearing children. Some women are healthy at the time of the cessation of the menses and some are not. I don't know as iron will force this discharge or produce abortion. It is sometimes difficult to determine whether a suppression of the menses is in consequence of pregnancy or not. in such cases we should give some medicine which will not produce abortion if it is from pregnancy, for this purpose iron is a very good remedy in cases of suppression where we think that it is owing to pregnancy. I do not know that even so large a dose of iron would produce abortion.

Lesson 41. Dr. Big. Lecture with Mr. J. C. M. Bond. December 17<sup>th</sup> 1849

I shall now proceed to make a few observations on the disease of the absorptive system consisting of the lacteal lymphatics and their connections with the thoracic duct. This will appear to all belong to the absorptive system as well as to the nerves. The absorptive appears to belong to the nervous system. With regard to drooping whether it is owing to the absorptive, or absorption, of the thoracic duct, it is certain of big the absorptive. This would appear to show an increase action of the absorptive. It is stated by anatomists that the absorptive are larger in those subjects which have this of drooping, than common. It is equally improper to suppose that drooping always wholly upon the absorptive or the absorptive, the probability is that in cases of drooping there is an increased mortified action of the absorptive as it is produced by certain kinds of inflammation. We see hydrocephalus produced by the inflammation following a suppuration of the optic nerve. There is a great analogy between the absorptive system and the nerves. Diseases frequently change into species and progressions which proves that the absorptive are affected. Disease sometimes depends upon the absorptive but generally on the epithelium. This disease is either general or local. It collects in all the cavities and some of the viscera. Disease of the cavities generally depends upon some local cause. sometimes it is in consequence of a general destruction of the brain. This generally comes on in early life immediately after birth; it appears to be hereditary. This disease never affects the sense

although it continues sometimes for several years and the head becomes considerably distended. These cases of dropsy of the brain that appear immediately after birth appear to be different from those that appear afterwards. These cases are generally fatal. In hydrocephalus internus the patients die from a morbid action of the capillaries. The probability is that a hydrocephalus internus is not a dropsy of the brain but a disease of the capillaries or vessels of inflammation which is proved by the fact that often with the evolution of the brain is diminished which reveals not only dropsy of the brain but also by injuries producing an increased absorption. There have no absorbents been discovered in the brain but these absorbents are absorbents in it. It is probable that we never or shall find remedies which will remove the water from the brain. Local is worse than general dropsy to cure it, to remedies in dropsy bleeding both general and local should be used in the commencement of the disease. Bleeding may be good but I never have experienced any benefit from them applied to the head. Powerful cathartics and bleeding is the most to be depended upon together with such remedies as produce a discharge of urine. In all kinds of dropsy there is generally a deficiency of urine. This is sometimes the cause but it is commonly undoubtedly the effect. In other kinds of dropsy we don't find a deficiency of urine. Dropsy is sometimes produced by a stone stopped in the discharge of urine. When dropsy appears first and the deficiency of urine afterwards the kidneys are not to blame but when the deficiency of urine appears first and the dropsy afterwards it is probably owing to some affection of the excretory organs. A drop 9 times out of 10 is owing to some organic affection, in this case it is rarely if ever completely removed by the leeches. Hydrocephalus. This is with a rarity relieved by the leeches as dropsy of the abdomen but I have been able to detect it in several cases but in a great majority of cases we are not able to detect it. The pulse is generally irregular especially when the patient has been moving most generally the pulse intermits. The patient is not often able to lie in a horizontal posture with the head down. Difficulties of breathing and suffocation are. There is a peculiar appearance of the countenance, the eyes stand out and the reflexes are tonic and a purple color of the countenance. There is a cough that is frequent, and some with expectoration of mucus. The sleep is disturbed. Generally there is more or less dropsy in some other parts of the body. There is no deficiency of urine at first. It is attended with some considerable heat. When all these symptoms are present or the greater part of them they are generally attended with hydrocephalus. I shall speak of its cure in my next lecture.

Section 42<sup>nd</sup> by Doctor Smith December 31<sup>st</sup> 1819  
Impudent people and those that make use of ardent  
spirits are more liable to hydrocephalus than others. Sometimes  
it comes on without any known cause. For the cure of  
hydrocephalus the main point is to promote absorption of  
the humor in the cavity of the brain. Gatheries were more  
useful formerly than they are at present they may mitigate  
but they can't cure the disease. Laxatives are useful to keep  
the bowels open. For this purpose the submucous of mace  
or calomel is useful also vegetals of taraxacum some of the  
neutral roots. To diminish the discharge by the kidneys  
digitalis succeeds in more cases perhaps than any other  
medicine, I suppose that it has no effect on the kidneys, it  
will not prove diuretic without dropsy being present, which  
seems to prove that it acts on the absorber. It is necessary  
to give more medicine than has some diuretic effect with  
the digitalis. Then digitalis is given in dropsy we ought to have  
some regard as to form. It may be given in a strong infusion  
in the proportion of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$  of water and given of  
the infusion one table spoon full once in six hours. The first  
sensible effect which is produced by the digitalis is a dimin-  
ution of the frequency of the pulse, pain in the stomach  
and nausea, some preparation of iron should be given after  
the water is evacuated. When the digitalis proves, although  
opium should be given with it. If it fails sometimes succeed  
this may be given in the form of pills combined with some  
other medicine or in tincture. If the tincture is adopted, may  
be given once in six hours if this prove cathartic it may be  
combined with laudanum. Some vegetables are useful disease  
as the common willow the root also an infusion of  
the tops of the leaves of elder some of the leaf bellflower  
medicine, the bellflower combined with equal  
parts of delphinium nitro, ether and gin sling, is useful  
Vegetals of hawthorn combined with an equal quantity of  
sugar sometimes succeeds of itself. The patient should  
drink freely while taking cathartics but not afterwards  
common hawthorn cold given in boiling water is some-  
times useful. The camphorides have not been used so much  
as I hoped. I knew one case cured with camphorides alone.  
Blisters on the pit of the stomach are sometimes useful.  
Camphorides may be given internally in the form of tincture  
or otherwise Camphor should be given at the same time  
that we make use of camphorides to obviate stranguary.  
We have no reason to expect any benefit from the former  
part is, for the theory in cases of hydrocephalus. I have tried  
it in a number of cases but on the whole I think that it  
has done as much harm as good. Nothing can be done by  
physic applied to the head. There is not generally any  
organic affection. When they die most commonly they  
die suddenly probably from some organic affection  
generally about the heart. Sometimes the heart is opified

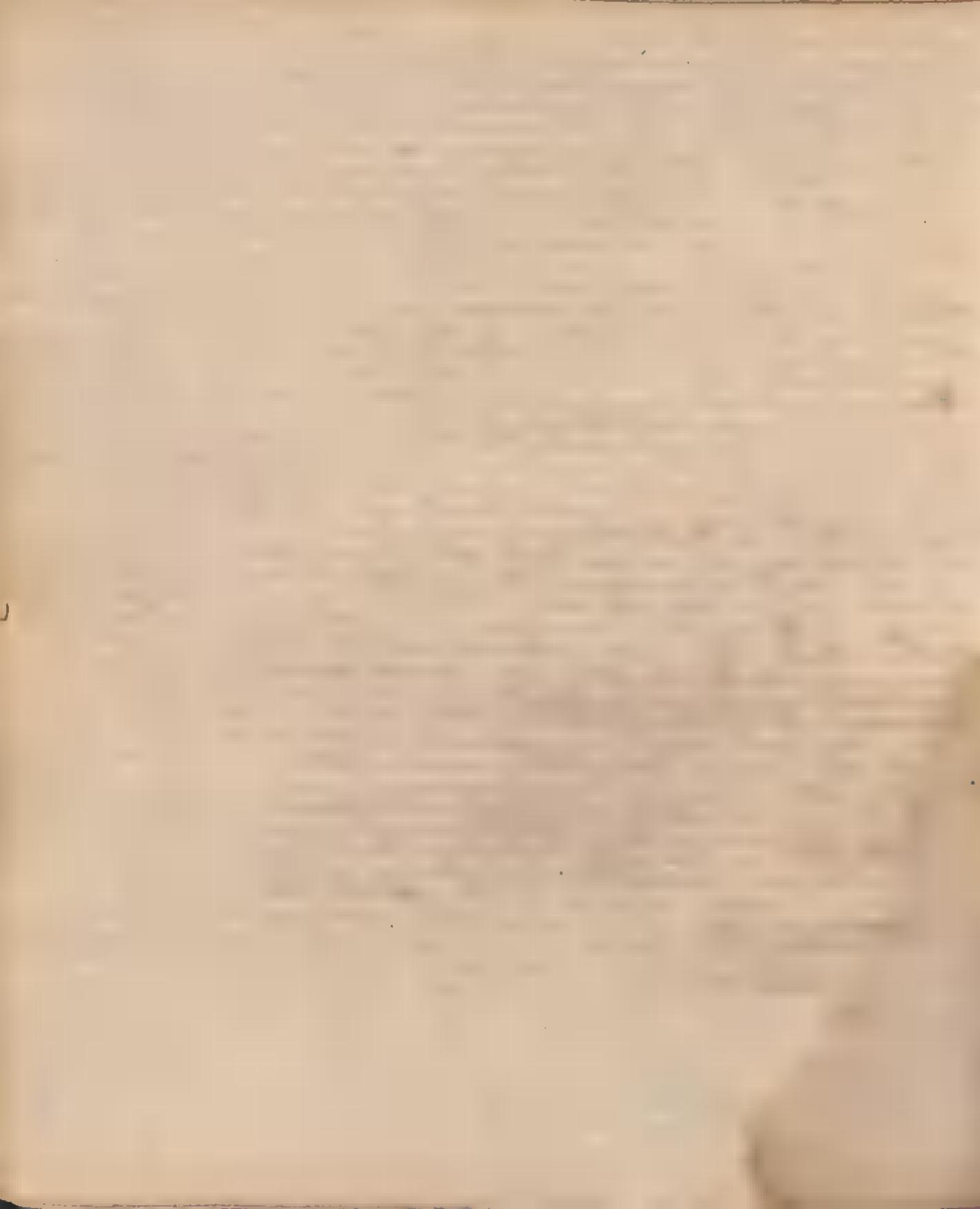
Sometimes there is adhesions formed. The same phenomenon generally occurs in cases of dropsy of the abdomen &c. It generally depends upon some organic affection of the parts contained in the cavity of the abdomen. Sometimes the water is contained in a sac. Sometimes it is in the ovaries which is sometimes so much distended as to fill the whole cavity of the abdomen. More generally the water is in the cavity of the abdomen. This is easily recognized by a fluctuation in the abdomen. Great accumulations of water in the abdomen seem to obstruct the womb by pressing on the kidneys and I expect for this reason I never can make discoveries of water in ascites where there is a large collection of water. When the water is in the cavity of the abdomen it can be distinguished by the touch generally. There is other cases where it is contained hydrocephalus are other cases where the fluid is a gelly like the vitreous humor of the eye. The remedies for ascites are the same as in hydrocephalus with the assistance of profuse bleeding which we can use in hydrocephalus I have generally cured ascites but perhaps we shall never cure in the dropsy of the ovaria happening may be small use of in this disease if other remedies fail.

Lecture 43 in Dr. Smith Am. D. January 10<sup>th</sup> 1820

Anatomy on dropsy of the of the cellular membrane is not a passive disease but is owing to a peculiar action in the sensitive & sympathetic nerves of the cavities as hydrocephalus and ascites is generally attended with general dropsy before death, and a speedy is generally accompanied with dropsy of the cavities before death. The cause of dropsy you know the malignant bone tumor is generally followed by dropsy. It is sometimes caused by diseases that waste the body, as scrofulous, consumption, fever &c. It is also produced by bleeding, although Dr. Waller says that dropsy is never induced by the loss of blood but malignant disease has been observed to sometimes follows the loss of blood in child bed &c. It sometimes arises without any known cause & generally dropsy is more under the command of medicine and is more likely to be cured than local dropsy and diseases are most readily than in local dropsy. With regard to malignant there is a difference in different cases. Tumors is least almost invariably cured when it follows a malignant tumor. In other cases the tumor have cured I did all the which I mentioned in hydrocephalus are used in ascites and dropsy together with the assistance of bandaging. These are unsafe although by horizontal positive and negative they might be made more safe then. They are lighter to bear than which is perfectly safe. I do not like of dry bandage. Blister and apt to be followed by bandaging and dressings ought by all means to be. I have seen a number of cases cured by bandaging that will not be cured any other way. There is a prejudice against the

use of bandages in cases of anaesthesia where there is loss of power of the abdomen thinking that if the water is drawn from the tumour by bandages that it would press into the abdomen perhaps this might be the case but we must use discretion at the same time that we make use of the bandage. Tonics should be given as soon as the water begins to flow and not wait until the water is all evacuated. As tonics iron is preferable to the common bark. Camphorated taken internally and applied externally are sometimes useful also blisters on the forehead. Sanguine of iron made by boiling iron filings in a solution of common tallow are given a pint a day, more or less as strong as possible is a good remedy. As to drink it should be such as is denoted as a solution of the crystals of tartar or decoction of the tops of the red elder or the dwarf elder, also the aconite root and the patient should not drink much cold water. Violent spirits are a cause of general debility. Sennep is an excellent medicine in general debility.

Another disease attributed to the lymphatic system is the scrophula. This consists in an enlargement of the glands about the throat. Within a few years it has been greatly distinguished in white swelling across the neck. I suppose but I think that there is some deception in this as they do not belong to scrophula but are generally a dangerous disease if we consider it as confined to the lymphatic glands about the throat. General remedies are generally necessary. Collyries sometimes cover the disease. Cawenham thinks that it is owing to the state of the bowel and our intestines to his opinion small quantities of common climate combined with common bark two or three quarts needed. As to the local treatment there is some dispute when the collection is large it is best to open it but not till the whole gland has become soft and thoroughly supplicated. Some stimulating medicine may be thrown to the abscess after it is opened to make it inflame and suppurate. This is a kind of humor on the neck of patients that is not like scrophula but firm and hard and there no disposition to suppuration or inflame. Sometimes these become enormous and kill the child. I think they are not scrophulas. The best remedy to disperse them is some salts of ammonia in vinegar and mother medicinae. Otherwise they are given internally at the same time the gallic acid is sometimes applied.











The following Recipes were taken from  
Doctor Smith's Recipe Book until we come to  
Doctor Lewis's Recipe for ink page nineteenth.

## Chloroform

equal portions which is to be taken twice on the day before it is to be applied with some proportion of camphor.

to get together. Can't be parallel  
of lines, & lay in same horizontal  
plane.

the 18th of June 1863. I have the honor to be  
Yours very truly etc.

Mr. C. and I saw the Vegetable garden 1/11  
Spent with pleasure and profit;  
Fruit and flowers were

is a small village, 6 miles N. of a table land.  
The village is very small, and  
is composed of a few houses and  
a few small buildings.

By the way, I take a tea bag full ~~one~~<sup>one</sup> 3  
times a day in short

*subuloides* is a tree.

Annual meeting & Pose on 9 table

Aug. 1st. Saw 3 young in bloosom.

in preparation for the final battle.

17. *on the lake*

It is common to add.

## Answers to the first part of the question.

# Geometric Algebra and

## Geographie

• because of loss of

the old *oak* frequently

1. *Water* 2. *Oil*

## Notes on the

June 17. - *Trichoniscoides longimanus*.

On the 1<sup>st</sup> of August, 1862, he left to the

Specie 3, a sp. taken at 100 fms.

## Linco-wa-ka

First a combination of a vegetable in full  
flavor. 6 several times a day

## THE ESTATE OF JOHN BROWN

and a table near the chimney on the

1860-1861. The author of the book is not known.

Structure

you with me. You <sup>are</sup> to learn to practice

make 18 pills to use daily.

frontie . . .

Aug 25 1911

2. *C. 31*

30

卷之三

311

312

卷之三

77. None of the spoonfuls fail to have a

1860-1861

4. *Retinella long. Comata* 3f. Dose four drams  
compr. Dimitri Op. 3f gradually increase to 12 drams

℞ *Trichilia* 3f

Opium 3f

*Digitalis* 3f make a soft pill.

Part. Comst. 5 grs. Dose one gr. to a child  
each 3f

Emetics

℞ *Min. Specie* 3f

℞ Part. Comst. 4 grs. of Soln. Dose a tea-spoon

Opium 3f every 15 minutes until vomiting is induced

℞ *Specie* 3f. 1/2 f. on a table spoon full  
crystals of Tartar 3f every half hour until

*Cypaea* 3f. 1/2 f. of *Opuntia*

*Cymat. Scillae* 3f.

Tobacco Poultice

℞ Tobacco leaves a handfull beat them together  
with a proper quantity of water into a poultice  
to be applied to the region of the stomach  
in diarrhoea

℞ *Rhus. Rhei* 3f.

Cultivated May 10 grs

Cl. Anise 3f

For young children when  
they are ill. For Boys. The infusions are administered with  
Milk

For young Boys. Be be taken every 3 hours in  
the afternoon

30g. Senna made into pills containing  
10g. Senna each. To be taken  
twice a day. For 3 hours

For children. 10g. Senna made into pills to be taken  
every 3 hours in the morning

For children. 30g. Senna made into pills to be taken every  
3 hours in the morning

For Infusions of Senna

Pint. of water 400

Boil over a gas flame

Compress of cinnamon, size 30. In droppical cases

For Ch. Ricini 30g.

Pint. of water 400

Boil over a gas flame 30 minutes. over a day in a cloth

Pint. of water 400

Boil over a gas flame 30 minutes

6 elevation 5 & 1/2 m. rank  
 2 Turn back at 1st 3 bands full. Boil and add  
 one milk to a pint - strain. Take one half at the  
 elevation in the morning and the remainder at  
 night until it operates by urine. Dr. Ephraim.

2 Salap 1/2 lb. 1/2 pint. Boil a piece of ginger  
 and a root of sassafras. Add a nutmeg. Boil and add  
 a little Seltzerry. 1/2 lb.

2 Rad. 1/2 lb. 1/2  
 Cinnamon 3/4 - steep the cinnamon in a bottle  
 of aqua-vit 1/2 pint of water and cover. Boil  
 Nutmeg 3/4 add the other ingredients.  
 See 4th 3/4 Dose one table spoon full  
 cathartie to be used before the reduction - a  
 Salap 1/2 lbs. dissolve in  
water  
 command. if this is more than necessary then bleeding  
 See 7th Aquia

2 Saponaria 1/2 lbs  
 ginger  
 coriander  
 Angelica  
 and Myrrh  
 Sassafras  
 Cloves  
 Cinnamon } a. a. 3/4

Steel Ointment  
 Rx Vitriolic Acid 3/4  
 Hogs Lard 3/4

For Dog-pepperine 7  
20 grains <sup>1</sup> bark  
Rocky Mt. bark }  
20 grains  
Lavender  
Senna  
Cinnamon  
Cinnamon & Sulfur. by incision  
Comfrey, Juniper, Lavender 3/4  
1/2 Dr. Table spoon full twice a day  
For Stomach

For Colic 3/4

For Colic 3/4 Dr. Table spoon full twice a day  
For Colic 3/4 Dr. Table spoon full twice a day

For Colic 3/4

For Colic 3/4

For Colic 3/4

For Colic 3/4 Dr. Table spoon full twice a day  
Sulphur 3/4 Dr. Table spoon full twice a day  
Sulphur 3/4 Dr. Table spoon full twice a day

By Rosphores 3/4

For Colic 3/4

For Colic 3/4 Dr. Table spoon full twice a day  
Simple Syrup 3/4

Anodynes

By Opium Emulsion

For Colic 3/4 Dr. Table spoon full twice a day  
White French Biscuit 3/4  
Biscuit water 3/4

℞ Bon Hydrocephalus

℞ Teg. purp. & Sal. incised 3 drs  
Canella Alba, cut, red

Chinzbier incised 3 drs Infus 10 d. mors

Aqua Balsent 3 drs

℞ Infus Deg. Soap 3 drs

Aqua Menthae 3 drs Mors

Kali Sulph. 10 grs mors alone - less

℞ Lin. Citha. comulea 3 drs

℞ Pine Camphor 3 drs To make a liniment in the

pt. of a manouch rubbed on the epigastre in our  
Pine oil a. a. 3 drs. inc. the part with hot flannel.

Ex. A. Locomotion

℞ Calomel 2 grs

Croesus Argli 2 grs

Res. Camphor 2 grs.

" Gum 2 grs

Soap 1 gr

(Opium 1/2 gr)

℞ Bon Decarbow.

Equal parts of nutgalls and nutmegs to one teaspoon  
full night and morning.

Cardamomine Powder

℞ Res. lobata 3 drs

See. Alba 3 drs.

Gymnema 3 drs

Col. Cinnamon 20 grs

℞ Crystals of Bander pp. 3 drs

Aqua Genuent 3 drs incised

Gymnema 3 drs. inc. 3 drs. 3 drs

6. Sulphuric acid 1/20 gr  
East. Tartaric 1/2 gr  
1/2 Camphr. 10 gtt  
Cayenne with 30 drops

2 Sulphuric acid 1/20 gr  
Distilled Water 3 i  
Sulphur 1/2 gr fine grs

6. Sulphuric acid 1/20 gr  
Distilled Water 3 i  
Sulphur 1/20 gr  
Oleum Vitrioli 1/20 gr  
Oleum Plaster

### Collegia

6. T. <sup>2</sup> Ithangue 1/2 i The resin to be powdered and  
cayenne 1/2 i gradually stirred into the melted  
Ithangue plaster

Novocaine composition. Put the resin into a quantity of  
Cayenne 1/2 i in boiling water and steep down  
Sulphur. Soda. 1/2 i to 1/2 i then strain and add of Cayenne  
and Camphr. 1/2 i another. Spinity. Rose brompto,  
cinnamon 1/2 i tablespoonfull in a box.

### Peruvian Bals.

By Hydrocarbons 1/2 i make 400. i. & give from 10 to 12  
Balsam — 1/2 i at night, at the same time give  
Cayenne 1/2 i. Rose, Camphr. 1/2 grs every day, at  
Peruvian 1/2 i. eleven o'clock in the forenoon

Eye Salve <sup>1/2 i</sup> resin to be dissolved in warm  
8. Beer 1/2 i water. 1/2 i. The hand and nose to be  
Lard 1/2 i melted together and the solution

Ammon. solution 1/2 gtt to be added and evaporated  
Closed in many complaints of the eyes  
Rubbed in in small quantities

18 - Stone - take 3*ij* add to one pint of water  
until the milk is all turned, then draw off the water,  
or when the patient grows worse.

From Dr. Lyle, p. 43.

### Trammonium Pill

℞ Tern. Trammon and chalk &c. *ij* Make common  
Sapo castile - - *ij* sized pills and give a gr. of the  
Simple Syrup *q.s.* and morning

Hydro-sulphuret of Soda

Break by heating, sulphur in caustic  
concentrated as much as feasible one ounce  
solution to be added to 4*ij* of Alcohol in which  
each white soap has been dissolved by heat  
to solution Used in cutaneous eruptions

From Dr. Lyle

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Sicc. p. 1. <i>ij</i>  | 4. Cal. columbo. <i>ij</i> <i>ij</i>                         |
| Calomel <i>ij</i>         | Ginger <i>ij</i>   |
| Crin. squalls 20 grs.     | Glos. Comminile <i>ij</i>                                    |
| Scrap <i>ij</i> grs       | Pour this boiling water on them                              |
| Amid <i>ij</i>            | Dose 4 table-spoons full of the cold<br>infusion twice a day |
| 3 <i>ij</i> make 24 pills |  |
| Take one every night      |  |

From Dr. Lyle

Boil down to *ij* Strain and add

℞ Bar. Juniperi *ij* *ij* Spt. Mif. Dec. *ij* Give a nine

Brad. Juniperi *ij* *ij* glasses full every 2 hours

“ Scilla *ij* *ij* during the day & 1*ij* at night

Apple Root *ij* *ij*

the thorough and give, don't  
let it come off in 4 or 6 hours  
The patient should take nourishing  
meat 3 lbs. of nitre &c & 3 lbs. diet and drink red wine  
or Juniper 1/2 gill The proportion of the above  
to water 3 to 6 may be increased and even double  
except the mint water. Quills

163 lbs Add the powdered quills to the melted  
Lard 1/2 pound To be used in ~~iced~~ molasses balls, 1/2 pint  
Lard & Aspirin Dose a teaspoon full in 1/2 gill of gin  
or Juniper 1/2 nitre &c 3 lbs. sling 20 times a day. 1/2 with  
Bac. Juniperi Bruise and steep in a gallon  
Horseradish Root of violent  
Mustard Seed Dose a wine glass full & on times  
of parsnip root a day.

Sarsley Root ~~size~~ 1/2

Comp. Biner. Gm. Guac. Infuse 24 hours Dose 1/2  
of Gm Guac ~~size~~ 3 to 4 tablespoons full in 1 gill of milk  
Aspirin ~~size~~ 1/2 spoon, and night bark in  
Aqua ammonia 3 to 5 sometimes added to make the  
soda ~~size~~ 3 to 4 medicine more violent and purgative  
Brandy 1/2

Dr. Soda Pills Make pills of a size  
of Carbonate of Soda ~~size~~ 1/2 size say 10 to 31  
Wheat Flour ~~size~~ 3 to 4 Dose 2 or 4 after evening meal  
Honey ~~size~~ 94.

12 Comp. Binet Senna

By Root Rhei } Soak in a pint of water,  
Sul Senna } and next day add a pint of old  
Senn. Coriander } spirits To be used as a laxative  
Senn. Fennel 1/2 oz. Dose a wine glass in  
Cochineal } twice a day  
Saffron 1/2 oz.

Laxative in Haemorrhoides

By Take a tablespoon full of Balsam of Senna  
with a little brown sugar before bed time  
and immediately after swallow the  
Cough. This to be repeated at bed time if necessary.

By Squills 3 fls

Opium and Calomel 1/2 fls. Make no pills.

Sapo Castile 2 fls. Bake one night and morning

Simple syrup 4 fls

and give at the same time the following

By Horseradish Root 3 fls. Grind with 1/2 pt water in boiling

Boil. Juniper 3 fls. and in one hour add 1/2 fls

Mustard seed 1/2 gill of vinegar. Collected with  
peacock feathers, and 1/2 pt. Hallane (gin Rose). 1 gill 30 g times a day

in Drupples. L. D. Smith

By Butomus

By Senn. Cont. 3 fls. in Blowing Cough.

Clo. Paragonia 3 fls. Dose a tea spoon full.

Tin. Cam. Marigold 3 fls. mix

|                           |     |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Root Com. 1/2             | 31  |
| Spice 1/2                 | 311 |
| Binet cantharodes 3/4 mix |     |
| No Corrosive. Sublimate   |     |
| Root Com. 1/2             |     |
| Cumphon 1/2               | 3/4 |
| 1/2 lof Wine 3/4 mix      |     |

Embrocation, to be rubbed upon the breast and back three or four time, a day.

R. Salt, Root 3/4 Rub well together with a little loaf sugar and add 3/4s and mix the whole with 3/4 of water give to young children a teaspoonfull 3 or 4 times a day, or less to older children. Whooping Cough

For Sputtering Put them into a pint of water

R. Sulphur & Zinc 1/2 Oss a teaspoonfull to produce Slur - 1/2 vomiting in an adult after which Cochineal for colouring give give nauseating doses. Apply a blister to the abdomen and distine of cantharides over the body. The fine, or Slur may be increased according to circumstances The subnitric solution is recommended chiefly in the latter stages, but is also a good emetic in the commencement.

R. Spices 2grs  
Calomel 1gr  
Opium 4gr  
make a pill to be given  
once in 6 hours

W. Smith

R. Opium 1gr  
Calomel 1gr  
Spices 2grs  
green Morning and Night  
W. Smith

14 Son Cystithalnia

R. Sulphur & zinc 6 grs  
Aqua 3 fl



Laxative in Haemorrhoids

R. White Pine Balsam 2 fls Mix and make  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the  
Cocls. Soda 3 fl common salt 1 fl

Haemorrhoidal Balsm

R. Sennarouba Boil down to 1/2

Resin Japanica 3 fls Sicc & wine g. 1/2 full  
Dose 1 fls 4 night

R. Balsm Opii 1/2 fl Make into a small ointment  
Linum Thymus 5 fls with syrup and water, repeat

Unphonis Salvoe 2 grs every 4 hours for several days

Stimulate coughness. When the cough is checked the  
wine of Thymus should be omitted and myrrh added

2 Pounds of Cocls. Cola 1/2 fls Mix Dose from 1 to 2 grs  
Oint. Cosmetic. 2 grs in a little milk for a child

If this does not excite vomiting give a large dose the next  
day till the disease abates this 2 or 3 days and go a week

R. Aetulus Plumbi 5 grs Dose to a child 4 years old

Syrup of Violets 3 fls a table spoon full every 6 hours

Rose Water 3 fls

For Young Worms

R. 1<sup>st</sup> White man - mal ointment to be put on the part

2<sup>nd</sup> White Vitriol 10 grs to one pint of water  
to be used frequently.

R Sappoicum 3*ij*  
Card. Bals 3*ij*  
Sapo racinile 1*ss.*

Take Dose 2 or 3 times a day

For weak flatulent stomachs attended with weak nerves

R Coct. Senn. 3*iiij* Infuse 6 hours in a sand bath, and  
Fer. Cam. 3*iiij* strain One spoon full to be taken  
Pr. gr. 1*ij* an hour before breakfast in 5 of water  
Coct. Senn. 3*iijs* and another in the evening to be  
Kept diluted  $\frac{D}{4}$  continued several months.

If disagreeable add a few drops of Lavender

For Sapphaceous Ulcers

R Coct. Senn. 3*Vii* White Lead 3*ij*

Sapphaceous Ulcers

Bake a certain quantity of Sulph. Bals. incorporate it with diachylon or common pitch and apply. The strength must be adapted to the urgency of the aggr. toms.

Paralytic state of the face

Take Cantharides Epispastic on the temple a strong  
a strong decoction of Valerian to this add  $\frac{D}{4}$  as much of the  
Volatile salts of Ammonia

Spasmodic Cough. Rx Red Pepper steeped in milk  
internally and apply with a flannel cloth over the region  
of the abdomen Red Pepper in spirits Cut on a blister  
Give Cantharides Fill the stomach with light food

R Liver Extract 6 grs  
Wheat Flour 3*ij*  
Simple Syrup q.s. mix  
make 12 pills

Dose one Night and morning

|    |                                 |
|----|---------------------------------|
| 16 | Regular mixture for Consumption |
|    | R. Mignon f. p. 3 <i>iii</i>    |
|    | One drachm,                     |
|    | Candy Water 3 <i>fls</i>        |
|    | Sulph. Ferric 3 <i>fls</i>      |
|    | Loaf-Sugar 3 <i>fls</i>         |
|    | Oil of Peppermint 12 gtt        |
|    | Sugar - 3 <i>lb</i>             |

Burnt Alcohol  
By Chlor. acid 3/4  
Lime Water 3/4

---

By Alcohol 1/2  
Lime Water 1/2

Gonorrhoea. Prostrate gland affected, increasing, weight and uneasiness in the lower part of the abdomen. Rx Dissolve 3*ij* starch in 3*l* of hot water and add 3*ij* Benet Opii.

Effect and Believability

By Barb Caprice - - - 34/-  
Mincilage of Lyndale 34/-  
Lime Water - - - 34/-

Imitation of the section  
arising from Harrowhedge

By C. Ricini

Col. Olive

Agua de Ammonio. N. Smith.

*Syphilis* rub them together with the  
20 Comada Quicksilver 3ij. half of a little water until  
Mr. Arabic 3ij, the globules dissolve.

French old Extract of Hemlock 3*i* And with powdered  
liquorice root make into pills of 4 grs. each  
to be taken night and morning

By five of the mineral pills 5gr in conference this

3<sup>rd</sup> It may be useful to be rubbed before the  
on the inside of the thighs till the mouth  
becomes affected.

Aspiricula. 1 min. This powder has sometimes cured  
cancers of the skin. Let the cancer be dressed 3 times a  
day, with 1/4 i. and 3 times with the phosphate of  
alternately, and be kept covered with a plaster  
of Washington Liniment

2. Sanguine in Powder 3 i.

3. Oil 9 grs to form a liniment  
for the application for an irritable state of the  
skin of the nose, inside and outside  
locally.

4. Sulphur of Lead 3 i mix together. After the  
sulphur zinci 4 i. sublimate subside decent  
Water 3 gills the clear liquor.

5. White of an egg beat thoroughly  
Alum in Powder 1/4 was poor full, and put into a little  
box, and fit the mouth of the box, to a bandage on  
the head, this is to be done on going to bed, to obviate  
the pain and inflammation of the eye.

Emetics

6. Bant. Emet. 5 grs Mix Give in beer.

Res. Ecty. Julep. 2 grs A strong emetic in cases of surfeit  
Sac. Alba 2 i

7. Asarabaca 30 grs. This is a manageable emetic and  
similar to Picruuanha.

Tinct. of t. 10 or 2 gms  
 Aqua Bont. 31  
 see Alba q.s. to water  
 Tincture, for children  
 Bon Tonca Bapitis  
 Rx Murras Soother 1/2 teaspoon full purplicet an aloe  
 Brush Butter 36  
 Bon Capitis  
 Rx Nitrous Acid  
 Alum 1/2 oz. Mix Bix Argentum  
 Sulphur 36  
 Trung Po ein q.s. Dr. Phys.  
 Bo administer Ergot  
 Rx Ergot p.p. 31 Dose a table spoon full every  
 Aqua Bellant 1 gill two minutes Dr. Cogswell  
 Blue Pill saturate the Argentum  
 Rx Argent. Vireum 3/4 with the Honey, and add  
 Rad. Rhei pp or Chalk 3/3 chalk  
 Alat 95. Maf. pills Dr. Tres  
 Bon Artificial Stomach  
 Rx Ch. carbona with nitric acid sufficient to oxydize  
 it let it stand 3 hours then wash out the acid  
 and let it dry

by your agent  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Pulverize the gums separately,  
Gum Arabic  $\frac{3}{4}$  mix and bring to a proper  
consistency, and divide it into 240 lbs.  
Per lb.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

Soft Coal-tar  $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs.

Doctor Lewis keeps from a permanent black ink

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Pulverized Sheep's Kid Galls                       | $\frac{7}{4}$ |
| Lignum-vitriol Chips                               | $\frac{4}{3}$ |
| Sulphate of Iron (Kroopen's<br>Alum) or Gum Arabic | $\frac{4}{3}$ |
| Sulphate of Copper (Blue Vitriol)                  | $\frac{3}{3}$ |
| Ungar Powder                                       | $\frac{1}{3}$ |

Boil the Galls and Lignum-vitriol together in twelve pounds of water for one hour, or until one half the liquid is evaporated. Strain the decoction through linen or a hair sieve and then add the other ingredients. Stir the mixture until the whole is dissolved, especially the gum, after which leave it to subside, <sup>turning often</sup> then decant the ink and preserve it in bottles well corked.

Mentioned by Professor Tilden in a lecture on Chemistry Feb. 18<sup>th</sup> 1890.

Albuquerque, Australia, February 1851.  
By Kickaboo & part  
nitro-acid. 1/2 Do Bon Stich instant.  
Hogs. Liver. 1/2 Do

Emp. Dose C. & G. 3j } To be incorporated to  
Cor. Sublimate grs. 6 } Joseph Palmer M.D.

Spaumonha 3j } Put into one gill of gin, extract  
Gm (Chili 129<sup>th</sup>) of water, sweeten with honey & add  
sugar. Take one table spoonful at going to bed.  
for Mrs. Eliza Bennett.

#### Alleviating Pills

R. Gm Ammoniac } Make 24 pills &  
" Fasida } and 3/3 give one three a day.  
Rad. Galericinae }  
Calomel grs 12 Recommended in the Care of  
Sulphur Fume grs 18 Abel Palmer Jr  
Ginger grs 12 By Dr. East Swift

*Mix*  
Syrup Balsum Tolu  $\frac{3}{4}$  ij Take a tea spoon full  
Spt Ammonia vols  $\frac{3}{4}$  ij three times a day  
Linum Antum  $\frac{3}{4}$  ij for Influenza & Chronic  
Laxanum  $\frac{3}{4}$  iss Coughs &c. Dr. J. Palmer

Opium 5 grs Make 10 Pills give one once in  
Balsom 8 hours  
Gum Arabic } aa 10 grs Dr. Baldwin  
Sap. castile }  
Aloe castile

Blue Pill Make into a Pill & give  
Spoon } and 1 gr 3 times a day  
Pepper  
Aloe  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr Dr. Brewster

Aloe  
Sulphurinei } aa 1 gr 3 times per diem  
Myrrh Dr. Brewster

*Mild Elixer*  
Sulphur Magnesia  $\frac{3}{4}$  ij Dissolve in one pint & a half  
Gum Myrrh  $\frac{3}{4}$  ij of boiling water & give one  
Gum Arabic  $\frac{3}{4}$  ij table spoon full once in 3 hours  
Dr. Baldwin

Camphor 1ʒ } divide into 60 pills  
 Ext Agnuscastri 1ʒ } Given as occasion may require in  
 Opium 4ʒ } painful affections of the Menses  
 Sassafras 1ʒ  
  
 Hypocotylus Ext 2 grs } for dysuria &c  
 Camphor 2 grs  
 Sassafras 1 gr

Tincture of Cohosh  
 Actea, Rueanosa 3 flsj Alcohol 1 pint  
 Boil 3 fls once in 2 or 3 hours

Rx 15 or 20 drops Creosote } Used as an ointment  
 White precipitate ʒj in cases of eruptions  
 Boys Land ʒj by French Manufacturer

Rx Sassafras - - - grs. 20 } Make 20 Pills  
 Egg yolk - - - grs. 40 } Recommended for  
 carbonate of Potash or Soda grs. 40 } dyspepsia by Dr. Smith

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

Iodo Hydriodate of the Proto Iodide of Potassa  
or. Iodo Hydriod. Potassium  
Rx Sunt Iodide of Mercury 11 1/2 grs  
Hydriodate of Potassa 8 1/2 grs  
Alcohol 1 1/2  
Water

Morgan's Pills for Sick Headache

Rx Blue Rhubarb 1 1/2  
Gum Aloes 1 1/2  
Parsl Emulc 1 1/2

N. Smith's Cough Pills

Rx Opium 1 gr.) 3 iij  
Digitalis 1 gr.) 3 iij  
Squills 1 1/2 grs  
Parsl Emulc 1/4 gr

Druggist's Pills

Rx Blue Mass 3 iij  
Succac 3 iij  
Aloes 3 iij  
Cayenne Pepper 3 v

Introduce the Blue Mass in emulsion of Gum Arabic, then add the other ingredients and make into 700 pills - Give one after eating -

|          |                             |               |
|----------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| <i>P</i> | <i>Brunstetter's Pills-</i> |               |
| <i>P</i> | Extract of Colocynth        | 3 <i>ij</i> - |
|          | Aloes                       | 1 <i>bij</i>  |
|          | Gambooge                    | 1 <i>bij</i>  |
|          | Soap                        | 1 <i>bij</i>  |
|          | Ol Peppermint               | 3 <i>ij</i>   |
|          | Ol Cinnamon                 | 3 <i>ij</i>   |

*Pulverize, Mix & Pill -*

*Boston Med. & Surg. Journal*  
Vol 17. No. 11 -

*Adhesive Plaster*

|          |                       |              |
|----------|-----------------------|--------------|
| <i>P</i> | <i>Giach. Simplex</i> | 22 <i>oz</i> |
|          | Casin                 | 4 <i>oz</i>  |
|          | Cobal Varnish         | 1 <i>oz</i>  |

Melt the two last in a water bath, then stir in the varnish cool, and make into rolls - Dr. Parker

|          |                    |             |
|----------|--------------------|-------------|
| <i>P</i> | <i>Picea Nigra</i> | 2 <i>oz</i> |
|          | Cer. Flav.         | 1 <i>oz</i> |
|          | Res. Flav.         | 2 <i>oz</i> |
|          | Terebinth          | 1 <i>oz</i> |

*Melt & Mix*

Dr Wm A. Brunster

in increasing irritation  
of the larynx. — gr. 1.  
of Camphor, &c.

2. <sup>or</sup> a Grm. of Bals. S.  
1/2 to each tablet 1/4 gr. of { Form of it  
1/2 hr. right morning said to completely  
relieve the irritation in 1/2 hr.  
J. 2. Med. de Paris, Dec. 9th 1835.  
L. Science No. 43. p. 203. May 1838.

Cough pills (Dr Rogers of Colchester)  
R Gum Camphor

Opium  
Fol. Digitalis  
Rad Seneca  
" Scilla  
Extract Glycyrrhiza a. u. 13  
Rad Spermaceti 13  
Mix

Make pills containing  
3 or 4 grains each  
Give one three  
or four times in  
2 1/2 hours

R<sub>4</sub> Pulv. Lytta gr. XVij  
Opium }  
Camphor } aa gr. XXXV  
Confer Rose Camomile }  
Mr. J. Pills No 36

No. 1)

No. 2)

No. 3)

R<sub>4</sub> Tinct. Ferri Muricæ  
Elix Proprietatis A. a. 3ij  
Mix

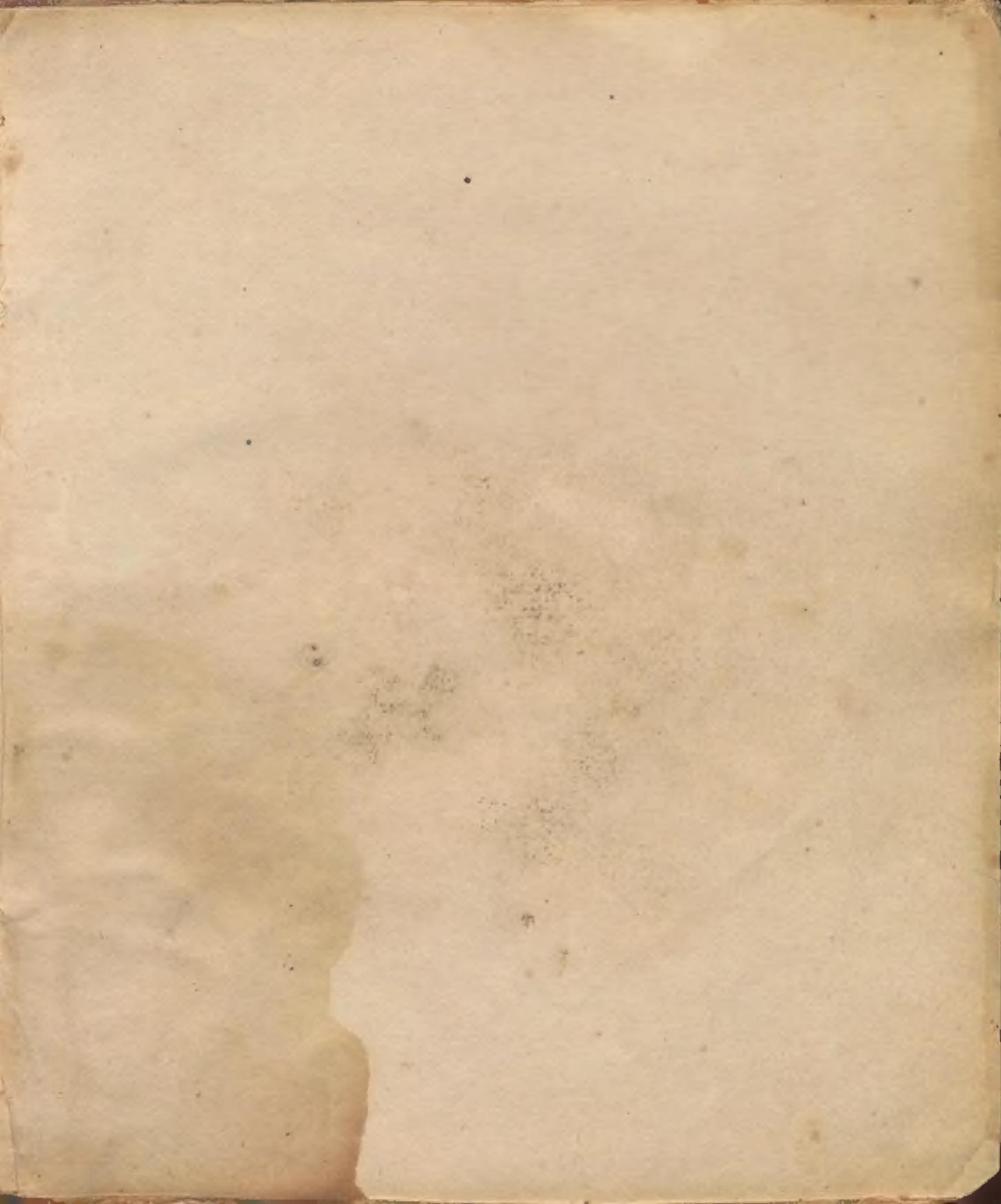
R<sub>4</sub> Aloes — 3j  
Sennamony — XXXVj  
Gamboge xij  
Mr. J. Pills No 30

Prescribed for Dr. Brown's grant  
By Dr. Miles Seller of Santford

Directions — Take 20 drops ap. 302 three times daily before eating, in a glass of sugar & water — Take one Pill. 301 every night at bed-time — sponge your back and genito-urinary organs night and morning with cold water and after wipe them dry with a towel — If your bowels are constipated use an injection of a pint of warm water with a tea-spoon full of spirits of camphor once a day or take one Pill No 3 in the morning —









Accession no. 31766

Author: Smith, Nathan  
Notes taken from  
lectures, 1819-1820.

Call no.

Manuscript  
18th  
cent

